PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

[TEN PAGES.]

No. 52,791—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S

BULL DOG BOTTLING

OF

BASS'S ALE

AND

GUINNESS' STOUT

CAN BE HAD AT

All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st Feb.
EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leish	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leish	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7358	E. H Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transshipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M., on **SATURDAY.** The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st April 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TIROL	Bretfel	2,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Meoczi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	", Colledani	6,300	26th Mar. 19 3
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,4?9	18th April 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued viâ Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE		4,285	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 6th February, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	16th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	M. Saporiti	13th April, 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	18th May, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 880; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th Feb. 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 20th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 17th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahmmerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KISTNA," 1,192 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th February, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, AND CAPE TOWN.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th February, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TRIO CIGARS.

BY THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION OF HOLLAND.

MIGNON	Rs. 7-4	per 100
INVINCIBLES	" 4-0	" 50
PETIT BOUQUET	" 3-4	" 50
CORA	" 3-0	" 25
GLORIA	" 4-0	" 50
AROMA	" 5-4	" 100
BELLA	" 5-0	" 50
BISMARK	" 3-0	" 25
EXCEPTIONALS	" 6-0	" 25
NACIONALS	" 4-0	" 25
TRIO'S PRIDE	" 3-8	" 50

CURZON & Co.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS,
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SUFFERING from NERVOUS or PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. E. B. NORTON, 59 & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 30 years' continuous success.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes

4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.

Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales

4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix

4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos

3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.

Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkraute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated BRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

THE ARISTOCRAT AMONG PIANOFORTES IS THE ERARD PIANO.

WITHOUT RIVAL. In quality of tone, clearness and distinctness, the new Overstrung Models are particularly remarkable, for to all the other qualities they add a fine, mellow, full and sustained sonority.

Nothing has up to the present been invented to equal the perfect tone and mechanism of the ERARD PIANO. It is the only Piano that satisfies every requirement of the Pianist in its responsive touch, and charms every ear by the beauty and gloriousness of its tone.

To play on an ERARD PIANO is no task. Many Pianists owe their successes to the ERARD PIANOS. It is the ideal Piano for the Soloist and Accompanist.

GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

The following is the form of guarantee given with each ERARD PIANO :—

Bombay, ——, 190 .

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that ERARD PIANO No.——, is hereby warranted for the term of FIVE YEARS from this date, and should the instrument prove defective in material or workmanship within that period, we hereby agree to put in good repair, or replace it with a new Piano if irreparable. We do not guarantee this Piano against troubles arising from undue exposure to extreme heat or dampness or against the ordinary wear and tear of the instrument during the period of this guarantee.

For MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
General Manager.

The ERARD PIANOS are capable of standing the greatest possible heat in India, say 120 degrees in the shade. If the owner takes the precaution to place around the instrument in the room in which it stands a collection of well-watered plants in pots and occasionally places a damp sheet over the cover of the instrument when not in use, the instrument will take in all the moisture necessary for its preservation.

Many Stations in the Bombay Presidency during the monsoon, are excessively damp. Panchgani, Lanauli, Khandalla and even Bombay are examples. A coal fire made up in an ordinary country *Sigiri* or *Angiti* and placed in the room, where the Piano stands, on extremely wet days, the fire will absorb all unnecessary moisture which would be more than good for the Piano.

A PIANO treated in this manner will receive less harm in 5 years of such treatment than it would during one year of its neglect, that is when a Piano is left to take care of itself in any climate without attention to its general health. A Piano is as susceptible to draughts and chills as a human being.

SOLE AGENTS FOR S. & P. ERARD, LONDON,

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOS ON HIRE SYSTEM OR CASH. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy.

F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay. **NEMESIS.** Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

FRY'S CELEBRATED CHOCOLATES,

In ½lb. and 1lb. Tins

Comprising the following Assortment :—

CREAMS, ALMONDS, DAINTIES, MIXED BONBONS, PISTACHE CREAMS, VARIETIES, ALMOND PASTE, ETC.,

Also a large assortment of PEEK FREAN & Co's. WAFERS and BISCUITS in special tins.

Also a Choice Selection of CONFECTIONERY and JAMS in Glass Bottles and Jars from CHAS. SOUTHWELL & Co., and a fresh consignment of CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT and PARISIAN DRAGEES of the finest quality.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO

GOVERNMENT HOUSES

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SIMLA AND MADRAS.

HAMS

Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland

	Rs. a.
From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas (Original weights) per lb.	1 2
Half Ham, Raw	" 1 4
Whole or half Ham, cooked	" 2 0
Cooked, cut in slices	" 2 8

BACON

	Rs. a.
FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND } per lb.	
Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each	" 1 2
Do do in cut	" 1 3
Do Belly, in Canvas from 12 lbs. each	" 1 0
Do do in cut	" 1 1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each	1 0
Do do in cut	1 1

CHEESE

Stilton English Prize Dairy

	Rs. a.
(NOW IN SEASON) (Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, per lb.	1 0
Do do in cut	" 1 8
AMERICAN	" 0 12
CAMEMBERT, real, in Glass Jars each	1 4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each)	0 14
CHESHIRE ENGLISH	" 1 0
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese	" 0 12
GLOSTER DOUBLE	" 0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality	" 1 0

FRESH POMPHRET, OYSTERS, PRAWNS, Etc. Etc., packed in ice and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.

BON-BONS AND CRACKERS TOM SMITH'S, LONDON.

A Splendid Selection of Latest Novelties from 1-8 to 5-8 per box.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY, POST FREE.

W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most improved principles.

W. GEORGE (Ltd.), 111 Mount Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE.

TO-NIGHT } AT 9-15
TO-NIGHT } AT 9-1
TO-NIGHT }

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16TH,

SOUVENIR NIGHT.

HANDSOME TROPHIES
will be presented to the WINNING JOCKEY
and TRAINER of the
GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.
A PROGRAMME THAT WILL EXCITE
AND AMUSE ALL COMERS

Harmston's The Home of Talent.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THE BALLET PANTOMIME,
FIESTA AT SEVILLE.
EMBRACING THE GREAT TOURNAMENT
SCENE OF A SPANISH BULL-FIGHT.

The Handsome Dresses worn in this production, imported from the well-known costumiers Nathan and Co., London.

PRODUCED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. G. JANDESCHEWSKY.
MUSIC BY CHAS. BRUCE.

GRAND MATINEES.

NEXT WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
AFTERNOONS,
February 18th and 21st. 1903.

BOX PLAN AT CIRCUS where Seats can be booked from 9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1. As. 8 for Natives only.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

GRAND BOXING CONTEST.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20TH.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20TH.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20TH.

Under the management of a Committee of Gentlemen whose names will shortly appear.

ARTIE TULLY
(IRELAND)
VS.
JACK HARDMAN
(ENGLAND)
TWENTY ROUNDS
For a Purse of
RS. 1,000 RS.

The first part of the programme on this occasion will be given
By all the Star Numbers from Harmston's Circus Extensive Repertoire.

REMEMBER FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH.

SPECIAL PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box of 6 Chairs	Rs. 30
Seat in a Box	„ 6
Dress Circle Chairs	„ 4
Second Chairs	„ 3
Stalls Carpeted Seats	„ 2
Gallery (natives only)	„ 1

ABSOLUTELY NO FREE LIST
(PRESS EXCEPTED).

BOX PLAN AT HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.
Open daily from Tuesday, Feb. 17th.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of JASSABAI PESMJI, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a dealer in firewood, deceased.

DHARSEY ROWJI also of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant a dealer in fire-wood residing at Durgah Mohalla Old Nagpada, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness BADRUDDIN TYABJI, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Seventh day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Three and in the Third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

W. LANE,
This 7th day of February, 1903.
MANCHERSHAH R. VAKIL, Esq.
Petitioner's Attorney.

THE INDIAN HOTELS COMPANY, LD.

MR. TATA'S LARGE HOTEL at Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, to be known as "TAJ MAHAL HOTEL," will be OPENED from 1st December next. APPLICATIONS are invited from Tradesmen for RENTING SHOPS in the HOTEL PREMISES. There are altogether 13 shops with areas varying from 100 to 2,600 sq. feet each. For rent and other particulars apply to

A. J. BILIMORIA,
Secretary,
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

5th February, 1903.

AN AUCTION SALE OF RARE OLD BOOKS

INVALUABLE to the antiquary and all who are interested in India Ancient and Modern will be held at

PEAKE, ALLEN & Cos., Lucknow,
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 10th. 1903, at 8 A.M.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

JOB PRINCTER WANTED.

REQUIRED AT ONCE, for the JOB DEPARTMENT, of a large Printing Office in Bombay, a Practical JOB PRINTER. Must be able to furnish estimates for work and have had considerable experience in the Supervision and Control of employes. Apply sharp with Copies of Testimonials to "ALPHA," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY
INCLUDES
TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY;

THE ACTING AGENT and Chief Engineer, Bengal and North Western Railway, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to NOON of the 12th March, 1903, for the SUPPLY of OILS from 1st April, 1903, to 31st March, 1904.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each giving full particulars can be had on application to the Undersigned.

H. P. DICK,
Store-Keeper B. and N.-W. R.
Samastipur, 3rd February, 1903.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE SCOTTISH CONCERT.

THE GRAND ANNUAL EVENING
CONCERT,
Will be given in the
TOWN HALL,
On behalf of the
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,
AND
Under the Gracious Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY ORTHCOTE.
ON WEDNESDAY, 4th MARCH, 1903,
AT 9-30 P.M.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3, Unreserved Seats Rs. 2 and Re. 1. Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Melows Street, Fort.

GREAT BARGAINS!!

COMMENCING ON

MONDAY,

FEBRUARY 16TH, 1903.

TREACHER & CO.,

WILL HOLD

A SALE

in their FORT SHOW ROOMS
OF

SURPLUS STOCK

Previous to Stock-taking,
Consisting of
CHINA and GLASS,
HARDWARE,
KITCHEN and CULINARY UTENSILS.

FANCY GOODS.

STEEL TRUNKS.
GYMKHANA KIT.
OIL COOKING STOVES.
WRITING PAPERS.
ENAMELLED WARE
AND
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

THE SALE BEING
A GENUINE ONE

All goods will be offered at such prices as will
INSURE A CLEARANCE.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

COMPRISING THE
G. I. P. AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND SECTIONS.

TENDERS FOR CUTTING AND SEWING CHARTERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1903, for the above work in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time during the period of 12 months commencing from the 1st day of April, 1903.

1. Tenders must be made on the Company's printed forms which can be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above, and a deposit of Rupees two hundred should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes, or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the "Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Acting General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th February 1903.

PURSUANT to an ORDER of the CHANCERY DIVISION of the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE, ENGLAND, dated the 25th November, 1902, made in the matter of the Trusts of the Will of ANTONIO DE SOUZA, of Madras, dated the 29th of August, 1797, and in the matter of the Trustee Act 1888 (1902 D. 1956) the following enquiry has been directed, videlicit:—Who upon the death of SIR WALTER EUGENE DE SOUZA, deceased (formerly of Calcutta, a Member of the Firm of THOMAS DE SOUZA and Co., but late of Wilton Place, Knightsbridge, London), were the persons entitled to or interested in the 161,100 Rupees registered India 3 1-2 per cent. Loan 1854-5 and the 20,300 Rupees registered India 3 1-2 per cent. Loan 1855, and the Income thereof which are now represented by the sum of £37-0-1 Cash, £2,337-4-0 New Consols, 161,100 Rupees Registered India 3 1-2 per cent. Loan 1854-5, and 20,300 Rupees Registered India 3 1-2 per cent. Loan 1855, in Court to the credit of the above matter under the title of:—In the Matter of the Trusts of the Will of ANTONIO DE SOUZA of Madras, dated 29th August, 1797, and what were their respective rights and interests therein and who are now entitled thereto. ALL PERSONS entitled to or interested in the said funds and the income and accumulations of income thereof are by their Solicitors on or before the 3rd day of JUNE, 1903, to come in and prove their Claims at the CHAMBERS of Mr. JUSTICE FARWELL and Mr. JUSTICE SWINFEN EADY, at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, England, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1903, at 12 o'clock at noon at the said Chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said Claims.—Dated the 28th day of January, 1903.

SPENCER WHITEHEAD,
Master.

R. S. GARNETT,
27 West Hill Highgate, London, whose Address for service is 6, Great James Street, Bedford Row, London, Solicitor.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In APPEAL FROM ITS ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

APPEAL No. 1241.

SUIT NO. 304 OF 1902.

DHOLSAJI HAKAMCHAND
AND ANOTHER ..... Appellants and Plaintiffs.
vs.
BAIMANI AND ANOTHER ..Respondents and Defendants.

TENDERS are invited for the REMOVAL and PURCHASE of the TEMPORARY IRON THEATRE known as the 'DESHI-NATAKSHALA' situate at Hornby Row, opposite the Bhatia Baug, with all its Materials consisting of wood-work, Iron-work, Walling of corrugated Iron-sheets, Teak frame work, Doors and Windows, Planks, Flooring, Gallery, Brick Rubble or Lime Masonry Plinths, Steps, &c. together with the Chairs and Benches and other Seats provided for the audience in the said Theatre.

The Tenders will be received upto 11 O'clock on FRIDAY, the 20th February, 1903, and will be opened on that day at 2 O'clock in the office of the Undersigned.

A deposit of Rs. 300 must accompany each Tender as earnest money which will be refunded in the office of the Undersigned to unsuccessful Tenderers.

The Special Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for Theatre" to Mr. MANCHERSHAH R. VAKIL, Solicitor for Mr. Dayabhai Kapoorchand, the Special Commissioner appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter, at his Office in No. 2 Meadow Street, Fort.

For further particulars and conditions apply to the undersigned at his Office.—Dated this 14th day of February, 1903.

MANCHERSHAH R. VAKIL,
Solicitor for the Special Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HORSE SHOW.

JUDGES:

Col. P. K. BEAVER. Capt. E. BRANDRETH.
Lt.-Col. J. W. A. MORGAN, A. V. D. Mr. F. A. PREVOST.

With power to add to their number.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY 17TH FEBRUARY.

RING No. 1.

3-0 p.m.—Class 16 ... Light-weight Arabs and C.-B. Polo Ponies.
3-25 „ „ 15 ... Heavy-weight Arabs and C.-B. Polo Ponies.
3-35 „ „ 17 ... All Polo Ponies.

RING No. 2.

3-0 p.m.—Class 5 ... Troop Chargers, Arabs and C.-Bs.
3-10 „ „ 4 ... Troop Chargers, Aus. and Eng. Chargers, Volunteer.
3-25 „ „ 3 ... Officers' and Light Horse,
3-40 „ „ 1 ... Chargers Eng and Col.

ARENA.

4-0 p.m.—Class 35 ... Pony Jumping.
4-45 „ „ 19 ... Single Harness, Arabs and Country-breds.
5-0 „ „ 20 ... Single Harness, other Classes over 14-2.
5-15 „ „ 21 ... Single Harness, other Classes 14-2 and under.
5-35 „ „ 40 ... Best Turn-out.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY 19TH FEBRUARY.

RING No. 1.

3-0 p.m.—Class 18 ... Ponies suitable for Polo.
„ „ „ 32 ... Best New Importation 14-1 and under.
„ „ „ 12 ... Ladies' Hacks, Arabs and C.-Bs.
„ „ „ 14 ... Ladies' Hacks, other Classes, 14-2 and under.
4-0 „ „ 13 ... Ladies' Hacks, other Classes over 14-2.

RING No. 2.

3 0 p.m.—Class 28 ... Eng. and Col. over 14-2.
3-15 „ „ 27 ... Brood Mares, Arabs and C.-Bs.
3-30 „ „ 29 ... Brood Mares, Eng. and Col. 14-2 and under.
3-45 „ „ 26 ... Arab Stallions 14-2 and under,
4-0 „ „ 30 ... Best C.-B.

ARENA.

4-30 p.m.—Class 24 ... Tandems.
4-45 „ „ 37 ... Tandems, Driving Competition,
5-15 „ „ 38 ... Single Harness.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY 20TH FEBRUARY.

RING No. 1.

3-0 p.m.—Class 7 ... Light weight Hunters.
3-25 „ „ 8 ... Hunters 14-2 and under.
4-0 „ „ 10 ... Hunters Eng. and Col regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.
4-15 „ .... Special prize for best Hunter.

RING No. 2.

3-0 p.m.—Class 11-A ... Best Hack, 14-2 and under, the property of owner of one horse only.
3-20 „ „ 6 ... Heavy weight Hunters,
3-40 „ „ 9 ... Hunters A and C.-B.
4-0 „ „ 11 ... Hunters, A. and C.-B., regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds.

ARENA.

4-30 p.m, Horse Jumping.
5-15 „ Pairs.
5-30 „ Parade of Prize Winners.
6-0 „ Distribution of Prizes.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

DOG SHOW.

FRIDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.

JUDGES:

Captain LOCH. Mr. F. E. PLACE.
MR. MASSEY.

Judging to take place at 7-30 a.m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN pursuance of Corporation Resolution No. 1599, dated the 12th February, 1903, (quoted in the margin"), a SPECIAL MEETING of the CORPORATION is called for THURSDAY, the 26th February, 1903, at 3 P. M. at the Municipal Office, to transact the business indicated in the Resolution.

"That the President will be pleased to fix an early day to enable the Representatives of the Corporation on the Board of the City Trust to give an account of the performance of their duties as such Representatives."

By Order of the President,
M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 13th February, 1903.

WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT for the Board Technical School, Bezwada, Kistna District, Madras Presidency. Pay Rs 150 per month, + allowances. The Superintendent will be required to subscribe to the District Provident Fund. Applicant must be under 30 years of age and in possession of general educational qualifications sufficient to enable them to carry on their duties in English and they must have had not less than 5 years' practical experience in mechanical workshops. A knowledge of drawing is essential. Apply to the PRESIDENT, District Board, Kistna, Masulipatam before the 31st March 1903.

R. MORRIS,
President,
Kistna District Board's Office, Masulipatam 6th Feb. 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

COMPRISING THE
G. I. P. AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND SECTIONS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CASTOR OIL FOR INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th February, 1903, for the SUPPLY of the above OIL at Jhansi Stores Depot, during the 12 months commencing from 1st April 1903.

2. Tender forms of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantity and description of oil required and the conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on Payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Acting General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th February, 1903.

PRIZE DRAWING AT

MESSRS. ARDESHER AND CO'S.

THE EXTENSIVE PREMISES OF MESSRS. ARDESHER & Co., the Jewellers, Watchmakers, etc of 178 Dhurrumtollah, were once again packed by an expectant assemblage on SATURDAY NIGHT, the occasion being their EIGHTH PRIZE DRAWING on the Art Union Principle. Many people had misread the Firm's advertisement and, under the impression that Saturday's Drawing would be the last it would hold, there was such a rush for purchases which carried tickets allowing participation in the Drawing especially during the fortnight before the closing date of the offer, that although extra establishments were at work day and night during that period, it was found impossible to meet the orders and many hundreds were consequently disappointed in securing goods and participation tickets, both of which earlier application would have secured. SATURDAY'S function in no way differed from the Firm's previous similar functions. The prize and number tickets were duly checked by a Representative Committee and placed in their respective boxes in the presence of the assembly, and the actual drawing was done by relays from among the company, Indian, European and Eurasian and on that score there was not the least occasion for complaint. As many of the ticket-holders were connected with Regiments and Military Departments all over the country, Warrant and Non-Commissioned officers and solders, stationed here and at Dum Dum, were specially entrusted with turns at the drawing. The higher Prizes were most of them late in making their appearance so that the gathering was kept expectant till nearly the very last. The first Prize (Rs. 1000) was drawn by a Hindu Gentleman (KANJI MAOJI DALAL) of Mandvi Bazar, Bombay, with Ticket No 1933, the Second (Rs 500) by a Bengali Gentleman (Mr. DEY) of 99, Bolaram DEY'S Street, Calcutta, and the third (Rs. 250) by a Marwari, (HARKISEN SING) of Amber, in the Jeypore state.

In regard to the misapprehension which has arisen in connection with Messrs. ARDESHER'S advertisement regarding the Drawing just concluded, we have been requested to state it was not the last of the Firm Drawings but it was, for the present, the last in which Money Prizes would be distributed. Under a contract with a manufacturing Jewellery Firm in England which is anxious to introduce its manufactures into this country, valuable prizes of watches and gem set jewellery of sorts will on the next occasion, perhaps oftener, be awarded to purchasers, of that firm's specialities particulars of which will be published later. The next Drawing is fixed for April 4th, the last purchasing date being 28th March.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.—We have always on hand a collection of Sound Pianos that have been out on HIRE from time, to time and are able to offer them CHEAP.—MARCKS & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine. Most powerful manifolder. Writes 84 Characters with only 28 Keys. Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

DELHI DURBAR.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, of Bombay, have prepared an ALBUM containing a selection of nearly 80 Photographs of most interesting events and Functions during the Coronation. For full particulars please apply to the Manager.

ON VIEW.—Large and Choice Collection of Table Ornaments, Statues, Figures, Gunhammer Clock, Indian Curios, etc., at Green Street, Fort, opposite Bombay Bank, to be SOLD on WEDNESDAY, 18th instant.

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

WANTED.—A YOUNG, ENERGETIC MAN, generally conversant with Cotton Spinning, of Good Education and References. Apply, stating age, experience, present employment, whether married or single, Box "No 188, F." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A BOOK-KEEPER, experienced and reliable. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to "E. Y." care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, from April next, on the Ridge, now occupied by Hon'ble Mr. S. W. Edgerley. Apply to HORMUSJI SORABJI & SONS, Queen's Road, Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

TOYS AND DOLLS.—A very large stock to select from. Child's Tricycles, Rocking Horses, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., Medow Street, Bombay.

TRY my TENTS, DURRIES, FARASH, Camp Furniture and Cotton Cloths, cheapest and best. Samples and Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

ACTS LIKE A CHARM.—SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a household Remedy for Ague, Malaria and Fevers, never known to fail. Sold everywhere.—MADON SONS & Co., The original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16 and 18, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR.—Intending Visitors requiring Good Furnished BUNGALOWS for Hot or Cold Season should apply to Mr. J. W. D'SUZA, Steward Mahableshwar Club, who now conducts House Agency instead of the late Mrs. ORR.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE. MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

CYCLIST.—Apply for our Price List. Don't pay Fancy Prices. Silver King Lamp Rs. 7-8, G. and J. Cover Rs. 13.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, and Main Street, Poona.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery always ready in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest, notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. R. H. PRIOR Re 1, Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Masagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagaon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Bookstalls.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Possesses powerful antiseptic properties and arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Full Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is a "Multum in Parvo" cure for diseases arising from inactive Liver and alimentary Canal. The best Remedy for Hot climate.—MADON SONS & Co. The Original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16-18 Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

DUSTUR AND DAVUR.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS
AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
DEALERS IN CYCLES, ROLLED GOLD JEWELLERY, PHONOGRAPHS, ETC.,
REPAIRERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS, &c.,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

HAJEE EBRAHIM BROS.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, CONTRACTORS, and ENGLISH BOOTS and SHOES MERCHANTS,

Tweed Lounge Suit made of medium weight, English Tweeds in variety of colours at Rs. 22, 25 and 28. Suit complete.

Best English Flannels Lounge Suits complete at Rs. 20, 22 and 25.

Dress Suits of Fine Twill Vienna or Corkscrew Coatings, Silk Lined, at Rs. 50. 55 and 60.

FIT DURABILITY and STYLE ARE OUR CONSTANT STUDY.

Send us a Post Card and we will mail you a full range of Patterns by return Post.

Outstation orders are carefully executed.

OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

BEST SADDLERY,

STABLE KITS, CARRIAGE LAMPS and RUBBER TYRES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
By Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE, 59 Bridge St. Glasgow.
PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following, on remitting £ 1-5-0 to above address:
1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions.
1 „ „ Drawing Cards with "Instructions" and "Statements."
1 Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers."
1 „ "Verbal Notes and Sketches."
Part of the above money will be allowed to those, who, on going home, join our classes previous to going up for Examination.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G, A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombasa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 12 Months	5 „
„ 2 Years	5½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

WANTED.

SUPERIOR ENGINEER, European, with some knowledge of Architectural Work and Drawing. First Class Certificate essential, also good Testimonials. To take charge of Cotton Pressing and Ginning Establishments in any part of the Mofussil. Age between 30 and 40.

Apply to Box. "No. 191 F." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

WROUGHT IRON TUBES.
Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Rolled Steel Beams.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets, &c.
LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

THE ONLY

MOTOR CAR

FOR INDIA
IS THE
LOCOMOBILE STEAM CAR
WITH A
KEROSENE OIL BURNER
No Vibration
No Noise
Climbs any Hill
USES ANY QUALITY OF KEROSENE Oil.
FULL PARTICULARS FROM
THE MOTOR
TRANSPORT & SUPPLY CO.
Messrs. SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

YOU should know that CURE in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, rest and repose. Perfect final cure. Absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Each, Rs. 5. PILES, external, internal or bleeding, final cure by our REMEDY is a question of a very short time. Safe, sure and simple. Bottle, Rs. 2

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Jone's Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

BANKER & Co.,
GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.
GENT'S SUITS, &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.
38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 20 CASES CERESIN WAX.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdoola Haji Mahomed and Co.

Ex. s.s. Imperator.

89 N.J. 16809-28—20 cases each 1 cwt, ceresin wax.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Household furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy-chairs, handsome marble-topped pier tables with pier glasses, writing, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, cupboards, fiddle, carpets, library press by Wimbridge, dilruba, sitar, old blue large size jar, four sets ivory billiard, pool and pyramid balls.

The property of a widow lady, consisting of wearing apparel, door curtains, bed linen, steel and canvas trunks, cane tiffin basket, cruet, spoons and forks, Albums, leather and plush writing and work boxes, time-piece, flower vases, books, table ornaments, etc.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the concerned—

1 18-carat gold hunting repeater watch.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Bee-Bee gent's new bicycle.
Several second-hand bicycles by different makers.
1 strong-built vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 second-hand light dog cart.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 strong-built office shigram with bay waler and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 30 BUNDLES BASIC STEEL SHEETS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock No. 4 Warehouse by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Dawoodbhoy Caderbhoy.

Ex S. S. Rawenthaler.

18—Bombay—50 Bundles Basic steel sheets.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

Auction Sale of a large collection of old China, Dresden, Biscuit and Parian figures, old Bronze statues and table ornaments, French gilt-metal clocks, mechanical figures and trees, real ivory table ornaments, large size plated, centre pieces, large Indian statues under glass domes, Milner's fire resisting safe 42×27×27 inches on stand, etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Green Street, Fort, opposite the Bombay Bank, in the premises lately vacated by B. I. S. N. Co. by order of the concerned, the property of a deceased gentleman consisting of a large collection of table ornaments, such as China Dresden, Biscuit and Parian figures, busts under glass domes, mechanical figures, buds and trees, China wall plates and jars, real ivory table ornaments, large and small size centre pieces on plateau, a pair of Indian figures under glass domes, glass centre pieces, and epergner, marble flower vases, musical boxes on stand, artificial fruits, pictures, carpets, lamps, real old Bronze statues and animal figures on black-wood pedestals, large mirror plateau, large and small spare glass domes, one valuable French Gun-hammer, 15 day clock under glass domes, strikes hours and half-hours, also open-carved blackwood furniture, show cases, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gibb's Road, Small Ridge, Malabar Hill, opposite the Ladies' Gymkhana, the very valuable household furniture by Dewji Canji and others, rich crockery and glassware, best plated ware, sweet-toned ebonized grand upright piano by Rose and Co., valuable oil paintings, water colours and etchings, first-rate lamps, Persian carpets, rich oil and hand-painted drawing-room screens, garden fern-house, &c., the property of P. C. STEPHANIDES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE BUNGALOWS AT BELGAUM.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, at Belgaum, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., the undermentioned properties belonging to the estate of the late MRS. AMELIA CRAWFORD, viz :—

LOT 1.

One puckka-built bungalow, No. 105, with tiled roof, situate on the Havelock Road, containing twelve rooms with porch and verandah. The area of the ground appertaining to the bungalow is about 120 yards in length and about 77 yards in breadth.

LOT 2.

One puckka-built bungalow, No. 105-1, with tiled roof, situate on the Pollock Road, containing ten rooms with porch and verandah in front and at the back. The area of the ground is about 120 yards in length and about 85 yards in breadth.

LOT 3.

One puckka-built bungalow, No. 105-2, with tiled-roof, situate on the Havelock Road, with four rooms. The area of the ground is about 100 yards in length and about 25 yards in breadth.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

The title deeds of the property can be inspected at the office of the Undersigned a week before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines next to 23rd Bombay Rifle Mess, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial made entire suite of dining, drawing, bed and office room furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, and handsome drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpet, single and double door, bevelled glass almirahs, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, marble top round dressing and washhand tables, Hink's and Ditmar's tables and hanging lamps, one handsome Patiala cart quite new with bicycle wheels, one waler mare aged eight specially selected by Messrs. Scott and Co, passed sound 4 weeks ago, very quiet to ride, pleasant paces, one set of English harness, &c., the property of Major W. S. DELAMAIN, 23rd Bombay Rifles, proceeded to Somaliland.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON THE WODEHOUSE ROAD AND COLABA CAUSEWAY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following valuable building sites for the term of 99 years :—

	Plot No.	Building area.	Garden space.	Total
Wodehouse Road	11A	885 sq. yds.	526·71 =	1411·88
Colaba Causeway	11C	960 " "	579·76 =	1558·16

Plot No. 11A will be leased for residential purposes only, but plot No. 11C may be utilized as a shop on the ground floor facing the Causeway and for residential purposes or offices.

Plan for sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease, and all further particulars can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Albert Building, Hornby Row, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co will sell by public auction on the premises the whole of the building materials of houses Nos. 131-133, 135-137, Lohar Chawl Street ; 20-22-24, 32-36, 38-42 ; Patakwadi Lane, 31-33, 35-39, 41-47-53, Antobawadi lane ; 25, 27-29, Patakwadi : 24-28, 30-34 8-10 1-3-5-7, 33-45, 2-4-6 Patakwadi.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th February, 1903.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to :—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income..... Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,718 Policies Issued for Rs. 3,16,81,530 Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	6th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr
The amount payable would be Rs.						
333	10,778	11,437	12,196	13,275	13,608	14,218

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000,
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000 ;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years,
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address :—
Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street.
Or
Retail Agents :—
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

The Bombay mails of 31st ult., arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	93 1/16	=
3 per cent. Rentes	£100	=
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	=
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£95 3/4	=
SILVER—		
Spot in London	22 3/16	= + 1/8
2 months hence	22 1/16	= + 1/8
Spot in New York	46	= + 1/4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·15 1/2	=
Berlin "	20·49 1/2	=
New York Demand	4·87 1/2	= − 1/4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4	pr ct =
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/4	pr ct = + 1/4
6 " "	3 7/8	pr ct = + 1/4
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4	pr ct =
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8	pr ct =
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	3 5/8	pr ct =
7 day market loans	3 1/2	pr ct =

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	120,000
Gold to Bombay	£	50,000
Silver to Calcutta	£	40,000
Gold to Calcutta	£	10,000

Sugar—German granulated 1st marks 9 7-16 Feb-March Tone steady.

Linseed Bold 44 1-4 April-May Sellers Tone firm.

Coffee in New York 5 1-2.

In Liverpool,—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm. Manchester firm. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 5·08 + 08d. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 9,000. Arrivals closed feverish.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·01	5·01	5·02	5·03
+9	+9	+9	+8
June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·04	5·03	4·93	4·60	4·48
+9	+8	+8	+2	+1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	37,000	bales.
Do. last year	23,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	11,000	"
" Continent	34,000	"
Mid-Uplands	9·60	plus 10
Futures, month of March	9·43	plus 20
Do. do. July	9·38	plus 23

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 3-8 plus 1-8
Futures month of May	9·50 plus 17
Do. August	9·27 plus 19
Tone at close	firm.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,97,000
" Exports to Great Britain	48,000
" " France and Continent	126,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	940,000
" " at Interior Ports	390,000

At Liverpool—

Total week's sales	64,000
" Sold for speculation	6,000
" Sold for exportation	1,000
" Amount forwarded to consumers	73,000
" Actual exports	17,000
" Week's Imports	62,000
" Stock	6,53,000
Surats week's sales	1,800
" Amount forwarded to consumers	700
" Week's Imports	Mutilated.
" Stock	"
Afloat American	"
" Indian	"

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 13th February 1903 :—

Cotton	18,144 bales.
Wheat	6,911 cwts.
Linseed	10,357 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1 591 "
Gingallyseed	28,421 "
Poppyseed	306 "
Groundnuts	2,109 "
Castorseed	3 511 "
Rice	2,204 "
Myrabollams	2,241 "
Cottonseed	4,231 "

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand	1s 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 9-32d
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 13-32d
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-2
Marks 3 do do	139
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight.	116
Shanghai 30 do do	158
Japan 30 do do	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per Cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 97 11
1st Settlement	Rs. 97 14

Money Market —Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 29th January	7 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 29th do.	7 do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th February	8 do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone firm.	Rs.	a.
Ready	7	12
Forward April-May	7	11
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5 8 to	5-9
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5 13 to	5-14
Do, Gujarat Forward, April-May	6	8
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	7	13
Forward April-May	7	8
Castorseed—Tone quiet.		
Ready	23	0
Forward April-May.	23	12
Groundnuts—Tone quiet.		
Ready	35	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet,		
15 per cent. Mxd. Ready	34	12
25 " " "	33	12
50 " " "	32	12
Black Kutnee " "	31	8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	6,000
Total Imports	10,000

Feb.-March	March-April.	Apl.-May	May June.
5·03	5-03	5-03	5·04
plus 3	plus 2	plus 1	plus 1
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct.-Nov
5·05	5·04	4·95	4·62	4 49
plus 1	plus 1	plus 2	plus 2	plus 1

COTTON.—The market is firm to-day following advices from home. There has been a strong enquiry at Colaba and large sales are reported to have been made both Mills and exporters being in the market. Prices are Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 higher all round.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths.	Fine	F-G Good,	Delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	199	158 ...	25 Feb.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	175	165 ...	do
Sind-Punjab (M G) ...	175	165 ...	do
Belatl, M G ...	186	179 ...	do
Khandesh, (M G) ...	...	173 165	do
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	190	184 ...	do
Nagpur Kamptee do	190	184 ...	do
Akola (M. G.) } Khamgaum do } Karania do }	...	189 182	... do
Oomra good staple ...	197	189 ...	do
Broach M. G. ...	220	214 ...	do
Do do ...	219-20	213-14	207-8 25 Mar.
Bhownuggar M G	200	190	... 25 Apr.
Do H. G. ...	...	...	176 25 May
S.-G. Dharwar ...	...	...	209 do.
Westerns ...	...	...	198 do.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.
Good Bhownugger 4 2-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	93 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	65 3-4
Bar Silver	22 3-16

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

SEQUEIRA—February 15, at 5-45 p. m., Condorcet, and at 2-30 p. m., Gracian, the dearly loved sons of Mr. V. Sequeira, age 14 and 19 years, respectively. The funeral will leave the European General Hospital for Matunga Cemetery at 4-30 p. m. to-day.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BURRARD—TATHAM—Jan 21, at St. Saviour's Church, Eastbourne, Major W D Burrard, Royal Field Art., son of the late Lieut Col S Burrard, Grenadier Guards, to Mabel Elizabeth, widow of the late C T C Tatham.

COOK—GAMLIN—Jan 22, at St Mark's Church, Birkenhead, P H Cook to Edith Blanche, daughter of Alderman J Gamlin, J P, of Birkenhead.

DAWSON—BATTISCOMBE—Jan 20, at All Saints', Ennismore Gardens Major E Dawson, Rifle Brigade, to Mrs. daughter of the late Major W B Battiscombe, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

FENTON—M. SS KING—Jan 22, at Ascott, Church, Somerset, Col L L Fenton, late Indian Staff Corps, to Lucy Campbell, daughter of R Moss King, J P, D L, late Indian Civil Service.

DEATHS.

ARBUTHNOTT—Jan 26, at Croxoy, Clarendon Road, Putney, Major the Hon C J D, son of John, eighth Viscount Arbuthnott, aged 79.

BAKER—Jan 26, at Welbeck Street, London, wife of Surg-Lieut-Col O Baker, Indian Medical Service (retired).

BELL—At Craigs, Dumfries, on 26th January, Major General Thomas Carlyle Bell, late of the Bombay Staff Corps, aged 73.

BUNBURY—Jan 24, at North Lodge, Hampton Wick, Clara Matilda, daughter of the late W H Harriott, and widow of the late Lieut-Col T Bunbury, C B, aged 79.

CARTER—Jan 23, Clifton Crescent, Folkestone, widow of the late Capt. W H Carter, Royal Fusiliers, aged 73.

CUBITT—Jan 25, at Eastfield, Camberley, Col W G Cubitt, V C, D S O, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, aged 67.

CURRIE—On Jan 22, at Portland Lodge Lyme Regis, Marian Currie, widow of the late Charles Currie, Bengal Civil Service.

DOWNES—Jan 20, at Melbourne, Victoria, wife of Major-Gen M F Downes, C M G, late Royal Art, aged 62.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACDONALD—February 11, at 32-6, Beadon Street, Calcutta, the wife of D. D. Macdonald, Serajgunge, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MONK—BONNER—February 5, at Beawar, Rajputana, by the Rev. W. Robb, M.A., J. E. Monk, Esq., C.E., of the Assam and Bengal Railway, to Mary Constance, second daughter of A. W. Bennar, Esq., Abbot House, Dunfermline, Fifeshire.

DEATHS.

ALLAN—February 11, at Meerut, Isabella Catherine, the beloved wife of W. G. Allan, Agent, Bank of Upper India, Simla Branch.

DALY—February 12, at the General Hospital, Madras, Allan Daly, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, aged 38.

RICH—February 10, at Rawalpindi, of pneumonia, Major Charles L. M. Rich, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Punjab Command, second son of Major-General Rich, (late I. S. C.), in his 42nd year.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 2-13m., 2-49s. Low water, 8-12m., 8-17s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Races, Third Day.
Bombay Gymkhana, Single Racquets Tournament.
Prize Distribution, Frere-Fletcher School, at the School, 5-30 p. m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Dr. J. A. Turner's Lecture on Malarial Fevers in Bombay, 6 p.m.
Harmston's Circus.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Ischia, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m. to-morrow.

LECTURE.—Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer of the City, will lecture this evening at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute on the important subject of "Malarial Fevers in Bombay, their Relation to Sanitation, Cause and Prevention."

THE "ORIENTAL REVIEW."—The second number of the "Oriental Review," issued on Friday, contains a number of attractive features, and it is as a whole a very readable production. Specially interesting is the article on Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas, which is accompanied by a portrait of Bombay's new knight ; and there are several other entertaining contributions. The editorial matter is bright and chatty, and the production is well printed.

SUICIDE.—At the Morgue, yesterday Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Hurri Yesoo, a mill hand, aged thirty years. The deceased lived at Fergusson Road. He had been suffering from fever for the last one month and had stayed away from work. He was treated with native remedies which, however, did him no good, and he was tired of life. On Friday morning Hurri left home, telling his wife that he was going to Bandra to live with his brother for a change. The following day his body was found floating in a tank off Fergusson Road. The jury returned a verdict of suicide

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of January there were 29 horses, 124 bullocks and 13 dogs, at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals at Parel. During the month of January, 55 horses, 116 bullocks, 4 cows, 5 bullocloes, 1 she goat, and 23 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 40 horses, 112 bullocks, 1 buffalo, 1 shegoat, and 18 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. One case among cows, and 9 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month :—12 horses, 5 bullocks, 4 bullocloes, 2 cows, 2 goats, 36 dogs, 2 kids, 2 jackals, 2 ducks, 1 cockatoo, and 3 parrots.

MUSIC AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—The Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m. to-day :—

March	Right Left ... Sousa
Overture	Bauer und Dichter ... Suppe
Valse	Autograph ... Strauss
Selection	A Country Girl ... Monckton
Lancers	Pinafore ... Sullivan
Reminiscences of the Gaiety	... Lutz
Barn Dance	Boston Belle ... Godfrey

GOD SAVE THE KING.

GOANESE CHARGED AND DISCHARGED.—Before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Francisco Xavier, Fonts Braganca, and Francisco Xavier Pereira, book-binders, were charged by Sub-Inspector Osborn on the 29th ultimo, with theft in consequence of a telegram received from the Commandant of Police, Nova Goa, Mr. Slater applied to the Government for orders and remanded the accused to jail. From a message from the Governor-General of Goa it appeared that the authorities in Goa did not wish to proceed with the charge. The accused were brought out from jail and placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday. They said that they had come to Bombay in search of employment and resided in Punjekar's Koor at Dhobi Talao. The Magistrate set them at liberty under the orders of the Government.

CONCERT AT DADAR.—Those who enjoyed the Coronation Concert at Bandora welcomed the opportunity of seeing again at Dr. A. D. Silva's School the majority of the young amateurs who appeared there. St. Paul's Band was in attendance under the direction of Mr. Joseph Amara, and opened the programme with the overture "La Croix de Geven," Messrs. Napoleon, John D. Gonsalves and Anthony Quadros distinguished themselves in the two operettas "His only Coat" and "The Blind Beggars," the plays creating great amusement among the crowded audience, and the performers acting their parts with remarkable ease and grace. Mr. Alex. Rayalau brilliantly rendered, in Chinese garb, "When Him Goey Ladida," his quaint gesture and dancing causing roars of laughter. Messrs. Napoleon and Anthony Quadros reappeared and sweetly sang the vocal duet, "Light in the East is Glowing." Mr. Barney Almeida following with "Barney the Masher" which he gave very effectively. The second part commenced with the comic Nigger drama "The Lawyers Clerk," in which Mr. John D. Gonsalves reappeared with young Master John Soares, the play causing endless laughter. The whole troupe next joined in "The Coon Hunt," giving the audience a fair treat in Minstrel plays songs and dances. The songs "The Girl with the Golden Hair" by Mr. J. B. DeMello ; "Climbing up the Golden Stairs," and "Never More," by Mr. Napoleon Gonsalves and "He was a Careless Man" by Mr. Anthony Quadros were very pleasing. Mr. Alex Rayalau, made the hall ring with deafening cheers by his rendering of "Mixtures" and "Hah! Hah! Hah!" "Good Night", by the whole troupe bringing an enjoyable evening's entertainment to a close, Mr. J. A. D'Silva's accompaniments on the piano throughout the entertainment was rendered in capital style. Before the assembly dispersed the Head Master of Dr. A. De Silva's School Mr. Frederick William Pereira, B.A., LL.B., who kindly presided, expressed the thanks of the audience to the members of the Bandora Literary and Social Catholic Association for their efforts in providing such a nice entertainment.

The Association's best thanks are due to Mr. B. M. Dias who was greatly instrumental in obtaining permission for the use of the school hall for the occasion, and to Mr. D. B. Dias, both of whom had to bear the burden of looking to the decoration of the grounds and the hall, the stage, and numerous other details.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 30TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Persia, Captain W. A. Wheler, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English mails of the 30th January. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Kinloch Mrs	Mackenzie-Kennedy Miss
Carmichael Mr A D	Appleyard Mr W
Wilkie Mr J	Dady Mrs
Young Lieut H G	Dady Mr K D
Lauddie Lieut A K	Dady Miss
Cameron Lieut O F	Grant Mr G P

FROM MARSEILLES.

Staley Mr A E	Norton Capt and Mrs
Hamilton Major and Mrs	Parker Major F J
Sutherland Capt	Grant Mr J D
West Capt	Wright Miss L
Unthank Capt	Scott Miss E
Wallis Capt	Turner Miss E
Parker Mr A	Lamb Lieut C
Rolooonachie Mr	Edwards Lieut W A
Forrester Mr R C	Waghorne Major and Mrs
Duff Mr P A	Batchelor Mr
Raphael Mr R A	Kenhelly Rev W
Rushworth Mr A	Thorpe Mrs and child
Simmons Mr D	Thorpe Master
McMillan Mrs	Dady Mr D R
Bent Mrs D and Miss	Burton Mr
Hackney Mr	Collins Mr H
Thorald-Winckley Rev	Jones Mr F
Waller, Mr L	Ducrot Major

FROM BRINDISI.

Higgon Lieut A B	Beckett Mr W S
Turati Dr A	Wild Mr A C
Kemp Mr	Perry Mr and Mrs W S
Symonds Mr J H	

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Herbert Mr	Mansel Major

FROM ADEN.

De Macedo Capt D B	Coores Mr A
Foritas Mr A V	Whitworth Private
Vianna Mr A A, Mrs, child and infant	Stevens Mrs

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

AN Ahmedabad Correspondent, writing on Thursday, says :—The weather has once more taken a sudden change. The winter seems to have gone and the noons are hot. Last week, however, was very cold, and it has done considerable harm to cotton and other winter crops.

Ahmedabad has at last fallen a victim to the plague this year through the laxity of the Municipal authorities. Articles and letters in the local papers do not seem to awake the authorities. Streets and main roads are as dirty as ever, and the plague slowly gains ground.

The widow of the late Rao Bahadur Trimbekrai Varajrai set a noble example by taking the lead in ensuring the permanency of the local Sanskrit Shala. Her gift of Rs. 10,000 in Municipal bonds was soon followed by an equally large gift from Mr. Chinubhai Madhubhai, who subscribed Rs. 25,000 to the fund. Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas has subscribed Rs. 5,000 and Seth Motilal Hirabhai Rs. 1,900. These handsome donations will place the Sanskrit Shala on a sound basis.

At a meeting of the local Municipality the members who are against the appointment of Mr. Lele as Secretary succeeded in postponing the appointment to the 6th of March.

Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlal Desai gave the inaugural address last Sunday in connection with the society newly started to preserve and encourage Indian Arts and Industry.

Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlal is a candidate for the seat in Council for the Northern Division.

FROM KARACHI TO POONA ON FOOT.

EUROPEAN TRAMP'S EXPERIENCES IN INDIA.

ON Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Austin, of the Poona Police, brought Arthur Robbins, a Scotchman, aged 22, from Poona, and submitted a communication from Major W. C. C. Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona. Constable Austin observed Robbins at the bridge in Poona on the 12th instant, when Robbins walked up towards him and asked the way to Calcutta. He questioned him and ascertained that he was without employment and without any visible means of subsistence. He took him into custody and placed him before Major W. C. C. Leslie, the Cantonment Magistrate as a vagrant. The following day during the course of the inquiry he made a statement before the Magistrate in explanation of his happening to be in Poona. He said that he came to India in a cargo boat with his father. He was a trimmer on the boat and his father worked as a fireman. He started from Karachi on foot intending to walk down to Calcutta. During the tramp he slept by the road side and subsisted on the fruits, etc., he could get by the way. He had walked as far as Poona and intended to walk to Calcutta. He knew no trade and had no objection to be declared a vagrant. The Cantonment Magistrate declared him a vagrant and sent him to Bombay in custody of Constable Austin, with a letter to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, requesting him to be so good as to assist the vagrant in finding any employment on board a ship. Robbins was sent to the Workhouse in Bombay.

DISPUTE BETWEEN CARTING AGENTS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court on Friday, disposed of an application in the suit of Cowasjee Pastonjee Khujista and another, again their partner Framjee Hirajee Pavri and another, which has been filed for dissolution of partnership.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the defendants, moved before his lordship to stop the plaintiffs from carrying on their business in the old name of Coverjee Jamsetjee and Co., and to have a receiver appointed to take possession of bullock carts from the plaintiffs.

His lordship, after hearing Mr. Inverarity for the defendants, and Mr. Robertson for the plaintiffs, granted an injunction restraining the plaintiffs from using the old name of the firm of Cooverjee Jamsetjee and Co. at Warl Bunder and Carnac Bunder, and also directed the plaintiffs to deposit Rs. 500 in court, and in default, appointed Mr. Macleod receiver to take charge of ten carts from their plaintiffs and sell them.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	4	7
B Mandvi, Chakala, Umarkhadi and Dongri	37	23	44
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsiwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	34	31	50
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Malabar	13	9	22
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	43	29

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FLNNELS	GREAT COAT CLOTHS
SERGES	PUTTIES
TWEEDS	NUMDAH
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES	JERSEYS
	CARDIGANS
BERLIN WOOL	BALACLAVAS
KNITTING YARN	SWEATERS
BROADCLOTHS	GLOVES
BLANKETS	SOCKS

HORSE CLOTHING, &c., &c.

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It has no delicate or intricate action to get out of order.

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MARK HAMBOURG says:—"I consider it far superior to any other Piano-player I have seen."

LESLIE STUART, composer of Florodora, writes:—"Perfection is the only word for the Pianotist."

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		Rs.	As.
Spotted Dogs	Per Box of 50	6	0
El Aliento	Do.	6	0
Pepita, Exquisitos	Do.	5	8
Capitana, Couchas Trabucos	Do.	5	0
Crema, de las Antillas	Do.	4	8
For Luck	Do.	4	0
Balla Lucia, Superiors	Do.	3	0
La Semiramis, Spotted	Do. 100	11	0
La Zenobias	Do.	8	0

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NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d*. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

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J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FOR the Greater Convenience of our Constituents, and in order to be in Closer Proximity to our STEAM PRINTING WORKS,

THE EDITORIAL AND COMMERCIAL OFFICES OF THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*

Will shortly be removed and located together in the same Block as

REUTER'S TELEGRAM OFFICES (NEXT MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS).

ADVERTISEMENTS AND ORDERS FOR PRINTING WILL BOTH BE RECEIVED AT THE GENERAL OFFICES, REUTER'S BUILDING, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1903.

A TRIAD OF BOONS.

DR. MURDOCH, the veteran Mentor of Madras, has addressed another Open Letter to his Excellency the Viceroy. The object of this latest of his remarkable epistles is to suggest a triad of Coronation boons to India. Dr. Murdoch tells his Excellency that it was generally expected that the most brilliant pageant which India, perhaps the world, ever saw would be followed by the announcement of Coronation Boons. We are not aware that the Bombay Presidency entertained any hope on the subject. But Madras was more sanguine. Dr. Murdoch and his friends perhaps attached greater importance to his Excellency's speech than the generality of people. They read between the lines somewhat. They construe the Viceroy's recent speech as indicating certain concessions. "Other and more numerous classes there are in this country," said his Excellency, after referring to the native princes, "to whom we would gladly extend, and to whom we hope before long to be in a position to announce relief. In the midst of the financial year, it is not always expedient to make announcements, or easy to frame calculations. If, however, the present conditions continue, and if, as we have good reason to believe, we have entered upon a period of prosperity in Indian finance, then I trust that these early years of his Majesty's reign may not pass by without the Government of India being able to demonstrate their feelings of sympathy and regard for the Indian population by measures of financial relief which their patient and loyal conduct in years of depression and distress renders it especially gratifying to contemplate." If this means anything at all it is that relief will come, if ever, at that end of the financial year, and that its precise character will be indicated by Sir Edward Law on presenting the annual Budget Estimates. Dr. Murdoch recognises this, and admits that until the financial position is known it is impossible to decide what measures can best be announced. There is not a word, however, which can be construed into a promise of Coronation Boons. However, Dr. Murdoch believes it does, and though he approves the delay in granting them in that it affords to the public an opportunity of bringing to the notice of Government the boons which they consider would most benefit the country, he looks forward to an early grant of those boons. Furthermore, he makes suggestions. The triad he believes would be of most benefit to the country are (I) the Improvement of Agriculture and Agricultural Education, (II) the Establishment of a Department of Manufactures and a system of Industrial Training, and (III) the institution of an Agricultural Loan Fund to aid in freeing the ryots from the meshes of the money-lenders.

The assertion that the real cause of the Indian cultivators' wretchedness and indebtedness is that the land assessment is so heavy that the cultivator is not able to save, in good years, enough to meet the failure of harvest in bad years, Dr. Murdoch indignantly denies. It is not the ryots, as a rule, who perish during famines, as he truly observes. With or without the aid of money-lenders they can tide over one or two bad years. It is landless labourers who are the sufferers. Wherefore, he would not reduce taxes, although he admits that the cultivated area no longer suffices. Instead he would devote the proceeds of the taxes—the salt-tax, for example, the repeal of which has been petitioned for—to the payment for the three boons he advocates. The appointment of a Director-General of Agriculture is not enough. Without an efficient staff he can do nothing. Nothing but the appointment of a department on all fours with the Board of Agriculture at home. More important still is the introduction of a well devised system of Agricultural Education. In support of this suggestion, Dr. Murdoch makes out the best of case. He cites the ignorance of the ryots as a class, and argues that an education suited to their needs would do much to render their labour more productive. The development of the intelligence of the ryot undoubtedly lies at the root of all improvement. This principle has been affirmed again and again by Government and by different Agricultural Conferences. But it is difficult to conceive a scheme by which an education suited to their needs will be imparted. At present the course of instruction in country schools is very much the same as in town schools, so that it tends to give native youth a taste for a town rather than a country life, and thus achieves what it must be the object of the special course of education to obviate. Dr. Murdoch puts the establishment of a department of manufacturers and a system of industrial training in the second place, and then goes back to agricultural for his third boon. We prefer to combine all questions concerning agriculture under one head, and to deal with the question in all its phases at one and the same time. It is no use educating the ryot unless simultaneously the fetters of the money-lender are knocked off his hands. The ryot who, with his assistants, forms the great bulk of the population, has never been too generously treated by the Government. That they have claims to consideration is indisputable. Their tendency is to increase in numbers beyond the means of subsistence. Ryots cannot but borrow. Return to the old system and establish Agricultural Banks. Government borrows for railways and irrigation works. In the end the money is recouped while very great service has been rendered to the people. Let the same principle be followed with regard to Agricultural Banks. Under judicious management there would not be any loss, while the greatest benefit would be conferred upon the classes whose condition most requires to be ameliorated.

As to the desirability of establishing a department of manufactures and a system of industrial training Dr. Murdoch need advance no argument further than that put forward by the Famine Commission, wherein the Commissioners express the opinion that at the root of much of the poverty of the people of India, and of the risks to which they are exposed in seasons of scarcity, lies the unfortunate circumstance that agriculture forms almost the sole occupation of the mass of the population, and that no remedy for present evils can be complete which does not include the introduction of a diversity of occupations through which the surplus population may be drawn from agricultural pursuits and led to find the means of subsistence in manufactures or some such support. To effect this the organisation of a separate Department is necessary, and an Industrial Survey. More than all, a well-devised system of industrial, commercial, and technical education. Dr. Murdoch is forced to admit that such education would require great knowledge and wisdom to avoid failure. Various grades of institutions are required, from a humble industrial school to a well equipped Technical College in each presidency. But education cannot be forced upon all people. It is doubtful whether they would appreciate the advantage of technical education were it offered to them free. Moreover, distress is great. People are poor. They are also, alas, dilatory, indifferent, idle. So long as they can earn enough money to buy a sufficiency of food they care for little, and would snap their fingers at the idea of devoting their leisure to Technical Education. The few only appreciate it. To effect all the reforms which are contemplated in the boons which Dr. Murdoch suggests would require the lapse of a thousand years. Much as we approve his schemes on paper we cannot suppress the feeling that the learned gentleman beats the air. But whether we reduce his suggestions to two or make the very most of them, we doubt if Government will grant the boons either as Coronation or other gifts in the former half of the present century.

THE PETROL DIFFICULTY.

A SHORT time ago, it will be remembered, we alluded to some of the difficulties which surrounded the trade in petrol in this country. Those who have taken any interest in this matter will probably be glad to learn that some of these difficulties have been at any rate partially surmounted. The dawn of the new year saw the stock of petrol in India absolutely depleted. Prices were enormous, and it was, indeed, almost impossible to secure a stock of the article. Dealers in automobiles who were dependent upon petrol for the proper advancement of their business were almost at their wit's end, for with large stocks of the petrol type of cars either in their godowns or upon the sea, and the source of supply of the propelling liquid eleven thousand miles away, the prospect was not at all cheerful. An attempt was made in Bombay to manufacture the liquid and to overcome the difficulty by creating an independent source of supply in India. It is quite obvious that had this venture proved successful there would have been a great deal of money in it. A liquid was produced—one of the bye-products of railway gas—which was found to have even greater explosive power than petrol itself, and for some time it seemed that the undertaking was thoroughly justified by results. But experience quickly proved that this was not the case. The capacity for propulsion which the liquid possessed was, indeed, all that could be desired. It could be sold at a price which was not at all prohibitive, but we understand it was found that the liquid was very dirty, and that its effect upon the car was so deleterious as to render its use altogether undesirable at any rate for the propelling engine of a motor car. But in the meantime some of the restrictions which Government had placed upon the sale and conveyance of petrol in India were removed, and for this result those who were responsible in bringing it about are to be congratulated. The matter was then taken up by the Standard Oil Company, and they undertook the importation of the liquid. Since the new year, then, the situation has been greatly alleviated. The sale of the liquid is much more free, and stocks are now comparatively abundant. However, all that should be done has been by no means accomplished. The price of the liquid is still high. At present petrol is being sold at practically Rs. 2 a gallon, a considerable reduction upon the old price, but still five times as high as the rates which rule in America. There are still restrictions placed upon the sale of the fuel which hamper dealers considerably. So far as conveyance is concerned the position is practically identical with that which exists in Great Britain at the present time. Dealers may forward consignments "at their own risk," a phrase which is rather unintelligible and also rather arbitrary. However, this is not likely to deter them, for experience has shown that notwithstanding the prejudice and the fear which is attached to the sale of the liquid in India and elsewhere the danger which surrounds its conveyance is infinitesimal if care is exercised. Accidents have been very few in England, and there dealers are quite prepared to take the risk. There seems every reason to hope then that the problem will work itself out in due time, and that prices will in consequence be brought down to a more reasonable level. In the meantime importers of the petrol motor cars in India are undeterred, and it seems likely to become one of the most popular types.

SIBERIA A MARKET FOR BRITISH PRODUCTS.

A good deal has been written about Siberia lately, and the prospects of the country from an administrative, agricultural, and commercial point of view have been dwelt upon. But perhaps for the very good reason that but few Englishmen have made the journey through the country little has been written as to the value of Siberia as a market for British merchandise. Mr. W. Gerrave, a gentleman who has just returned form a rather lengthy survey of Russia's possessions in the Far East, and who intends to write a book upon the subject, is convinced that there are great possibilities for British trade in Siberia. The country, as has been pointed out on many occasions recently, is rapidly emerging from a state of wilderness to comparative culture, and during this period of change enormous quantities of British productions could be sold there. There is the greatest need for all classes of commodities; people want them and are willing to buy them, but cannot obtain them. Take an instance. In the hot months at Vladivostok the temperature is as high as in the hot months in India. One enterprising gentleman, an American by the way, procured for himself a punkah, and derived much comfort and satisfaction from the use of it. There was not another punkah in Vladivostok, and when this new aid to life was seen it was immediately coveted by dozens of people who were, however, unable to obtain a similar article for themselves. The same thing operates in other branches of commerce. In the deadly cold winter stoves are unobtainable. Building is proceeding everywhere, but the supply of building materials is quite inadequate. Of course large stores have already been instituted and they are doing good business, but apparently the Americans ever on the look-out for a chance of trade, and the wily Germans are getting a big slice of this new market, and unless British dealers realise the possibilities of Siberia, it is not likely that they will in the future be able to boast of the same predominance there as has fallen to their lot in other parts of the world. A glance over a description of the needs of Siberia as catalogued by Mr. Gerrave seems to make it probable that even India might do this amount of business with this new land. Any way there is a great chance for Britain, and it is significant of the comparative slowness of British manufacturers that they have not long ago made a bid for the trade of this new country.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESTORATIONS.

A FEATURE of the report upon the progress that is being made in the archæological survey circle of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh is the reference to the interest which the Viceroy is taking in the work. Nearly a lakh of rupees was spent during the year in restorations and renovations, and many of the more important works were undertaken by the express order of the Viceroy. The manner in which his Excellency's influence is brought to bear upon this department is rather interesting. In December, 1899, for instance he visited the Himad-ud-Daulah's Tomb at Agra, and he entirely disapproved of the mural paintings on the vestibule of the structure which some seven or eight years ago were restored by the Public Works Department. He ordered that the whole of this modern work should be removed, and that in case the original designs below had faded beyond recognition the panels should be re-painted with as close an approximation as possible to the designs and colours in the neighbouring untouched panels. This work has been commenced, but is at present incomplete having been discontinued owing to the death during the year of Mr. G. W. Smith, the Archæological Surveyor, who did so much valuable work in the United Provinces during the last fifteen years of his life. Other undertakings in which his Excellency the Viceroy took a personal interest were the restoration of Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra, the Fort and the Taj, the Delhi Gate, and the Chini-ka-Rauza. All the work of the year seems to have been well done, and the money will have been well spent if it succeeds in preserving for India the monuments of her ancient splendour.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor left Bombay for Surat from the Grant Road station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway by the mixed train last night. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. C. H. Hill, Private Secretary, and Captain J. H. Crawford, Aide-de-Camp.

THE Bombay University Senate, at a well-attended meeting on Saturday evening, adopted, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, the report of its committee appointed to consider the letters from Government communicating the observations of the Governor General in Council on the main points dealt with in the report of the Indian Universities Commission. The committee's report has already been published.

MR. A. P. Pennell, late of the Indian Civil Service, has been permitted to practise in the Rangoon Chief Court.

WORK on the Kalka-Simla Railway will be vigorously pushed on during the next six months in order to secure its opening by October.

IT is believed that the head of the new Commercial Bureau will be chosen from among the European mercantile community in India.

THE District Magistrate of Benares has fixed the 16th for the final hearing of the Nepalese conspiracy case, which has been several times adjourned.

THE son of the Sultan of Muscat, accompanied by seven followers, left on Saturday by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dumra, to Karachi en route to Muscat.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday in the P. and O. mail steamer Caledonia were Lord Lamington, Lady Winifred Renshaw and Mr. Renshaw.

THE accounts in connection with the Delhi Durbar will, it is expected, be closed in time to permit of an accurate estimate of expenditure to be given in the annual Budget statement next month.

THE Authentics scored an easy victory over Oudh by an innings and over 200 runs. Simpson Hayward has now secured over a 100 wickets for the tour, while Williams has obtained 95.

THE expert announced by the Viceroy as coming out to Calcutta to deal with the smoke question is Mr. F. Grover, Consulting Engineer, Leeds. He will arrive about the middle of March.

THE exports of Burma rice to South Eastern China and the French possessions in Indo-China are now very large, as there has been a failure of crops in those regions. Japan is also taking a considerable quantity of rice.

IT is stated, says an Aden despatch to the "Daily Telegraph," that Aden will be transferred to the control of the Home Government, probably at the end of the official year. The garrison will be largely increased. Aden at present forms, officially, part of the Indian Empire.

MR. C. G. H. Allen, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, will shortly be placed on deputation in charge of the "Imperial Gazetteer," so far as regards the Province of Bengal, and the revision of Hunter's "Statistical Account of Bengal," which has become obsolete. Mr. S. L. Maddox, Collector of Durbhanga, will succeed Mr. Allen.

THE GIANT MOTOR INDUSTRY.

HOW IT IS PROGRESSING.

[BY FRANCIS STOPFORD.]

WE are waking, slowly waking, to the truth that the motor-car has become an indissoluble part of the national life. The Automobile Show has opened at the Crystal Palace, and a doubting Thomas has but to pay a visit there to realise the vastness of this twentieth century enterprise in all its branches.

Hitherto the chief prominence which the motor has attained in the popular mind has arisen from the hostility of a certain section of the community to these self-propelled carriages. This hostility is purely ephemeral. It will pass, and, indeed, it is passing, just as the prejudice against railways melted away.

But the motor-car will remain, writes Mr. Francis Stopford in the "Daily Express," not merely as a luxury of the rich, but as a cheap and easy method of locomotion for men and women of all classes, restoring prosperity to the rural districts, and enabling new enterprises to be started, enterprises practically impossible without an easy system of rapid communications.

A very remarkable book is published which demonstrates most clearly the importance which motoring has now assumed. Less than five years ago the man on the motor-car was regarded as a mild form of crank. Three years ago he was looked upon as a millionaire with a weakness for a new and highly expensive plaything. To-day he may be anybody from an Emperor to a village tradesman, so general has the use of these vehicles become.

The Motoring Annual and Motorist's Year Book, published by "Motoring Illustrated," is a volume which runs to 420 pages, and of these no fewer than ninety-six are devoted to a Who's Who? of motoring, which gives a very excellent idea of the number of people now directly interested in it. At their head stands the King.

THE KING'S CARS.

At the present moment, we read, the King possesses four beautiful motor vehicles, all English made. They are from the famous Daimler Works, at Coventry; and it is quite possible in the near future his Majesty may still further increase his stud. Every member of the Royal Family now motors; and it will be remembered that the Duke of Connaught set the example upon Coronation Day of inspecting from a motor-car the troops which lined the streets.

The Automobile Club is the premier motoring club in the United Kingdom, but it is only five years old, and has over 2,000 members. Their names are given in the Year Book. Last year the club moved to 119, Piccadilly, and it secured immediately at the back of the premises large livery stables, which it converted into a commodious garage, or coachhouse.

But besides the Automobile Club there are the Motor Cycling Club, the Scottish Automobile Club, the Irish Automobile Club, and Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Nottingham, the Eastern Counties, Manchester, and Wolverhampton have all their particular automobile clubs. In another year we may expect to see one established in every county and big city in England.

There is also the Motor Union, founded for the protection of individual automobilists against unnecessary or vexatious actions at law; and, lastly, but by no means least, there is the Liverpool Self-Propelled Traffic Association, which has done splendid work in the investigation by scientific methods of the best means of promoting self-propelled vehicular and locomotive road traffic.

The manufacture of motor-cars is one of the greatest industries in France. This fact is testified to by the number of French technical words in daily use among motorists. The Year Book gives a comprehensive glossary of these terms and their English meaning, a most necessary thing for the motor beginner.

VALUE OF RACING.

The value of racing as well as the size of the French industry may be grasped when we read that "Consul-General Inglis has stated officially that the actual result of the Paris-Berlin race was the placing of orders with French firms to the value of £4,320,000." We have seen it stated that one French company alone, the Darracq, shows profits of over £150,000 within two years.

The perusal of "The Motorist's Year Book" explains very clearly the singular fascination which these self-propelled vehicles exercise over a man's mind. There is so much about them to learn, so much in their mechanism to understand, they answer so readily to intelligent care and kindness; indeed, at times they seem almost to be possessed of a living spirit which has no connection with petrol.

How to construct a motor house is minutely described in the "Year Book," also the manner in which to repair a tyre, as well as a description of the principal types of tyre. Motor-car insurance is fully explained, and there is a directory of the most important firms of petrol sellers and also of electric-charging stations in Great Britain.

The general directory of motor-car and motor-bicycle manufacturers, agents, repairers, etc. within the United Kingdom contains over 2,000 names.

Among the uses to which motors are already applied is the carriage of mails. There is a motor mail-car running daily in Ceylon, a distance of eighty miles. In India also this form of conveyance of his Majesty's mails is being resorted to, and it will be the same in a very short time in all the great spaces of our Colonies which lie away back from the railroads.

MUNICIPAL MOTORS.

Municipalities have shown a marked preference for motors. They are employed in the place of dust-carts, water-carts, and for street-sweeping. There are motor fire-engines and motor omnibuses. The Eastbourne Town Council is about to inaugurate a municipal motor omnibus service. Then in agriculture there are motor reapers, binders, and ploughs. Heavy vans are now self-propelled, and many tradesmen find a motor delivery van more useful than the old horse and cart. The motor ambulance is also becoming a necessary adjunct of every well equipped modern hospital. Motor barges ply upon the canals, and in future wars the motor will be the mainstay of the transport department.

So it will be seen that within the brief space of three years a giant industry has arisen, whose influence over modern life it is difficult even yet fully to gauge.

"The Motorist's Year Book" tells of everything that is of interest or of use to the motorist, whether he be an old hand or only a beginner. It also contains a complete list of motor-car records and a diary of the chief motoring events for 1903. The various types of car are illustrated and explained. Indeed, there is not a fact of interest to motorists which is omitted. Even motor fiction is lightly touched on. A more valuable and fascinating compilation it is hard to conceive.

WHEN the Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton proceeds to Assam to officiate as Chief Commissioner, Mr. M. Finucane will act on the Bengal Board of Revenue. Mr. E. W. Collin will then officiate as Commissioner of the Presidency Division, and Mr. L. P. Shirres, Collector of Bhagalpur, will succeed him as Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

THE 1st Royal Dragoons, of which regiment the German Emperor is colonel-in-chief, are to stay at home for a year by special command of the King. The Royals, who came home from South Africa in October last after three years' splendid service, were due for service in India this trooping season. The royal command, however, will postpone their embarkation for the East until October or November next.

A SOMEWHAT important announcement is made in a General Order just issued by the Commander-in-Chief. Lord Kitchener directs that in future all correspondence connected with appointments, promotions, retirements, removals, and postings of British officers, whether of the British service or of the Indian Army, as also their confidential Reports are in future to be addressed to his Military Secretary and not to the Adjutant-General in India. This order, it is stated, does not refer to the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical and Veterinary Officers.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE VENEZUELA AFFAIR.

PROTOCOLS SIGNED BY THE ALLIES.

BLOCKADE RAISED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

The Venezuelan protocols were signed at Washington yesterday evening.

The Admirals have been instructed to raise the blockade.

Venezuela has made preliminary payments of £5,500 each to Britain and Germany.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

The Venezuelan blockade has been raised.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ATTITUDE OF BOTHA AND DELAREY.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

Mr. Chamberlain has arrived at Graafreinet which is the first essentially Dutch centre touched in Cape Colony. His reception was distinctly cordial. The leading local members of the Bond were present.

FEBRUARY 14.

The Government has offered to Botha and Delarey seats in the Transvaal Legislative Council. They refused the offer, not because they were unwilling to work for the Government but because they thought the manner in which the new Council will be formed was not in the best interests of the country.

The Dutch at Graafreinet are outwardly cordial enough but a certain aloofness is observable. It appears that maladministration of martial law has left considerable bitterness in several Dutch centres. Nevertheless 3,000 attended a garden party in the afternoon at which Mr. Chamberlain's vigorous denunciation of rebellion was loudly cheered.

An address presented by the Afrikanders of the district concludes with an assurance of a fervent resolve to remain true to the empire.

THE PREMIER AT LIVERPOOL.

SUPPORT OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

CO-OPERATION WITH GERMANY.

THE COMMITTEE OF DEFENCE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Liverpool, said that the Monroe doctrine had no enemies in England. It would be a great gain to civilization if the United States concerned themselves more actively in preventing the recurring difficulties between European and South American Governments by getting the latter to observe the principles of international comity.

With reference to the co-operation with Germany Mr. Balfour strongly deprecated the continued fanning of international animosities which were a great source of international weakness. Increasing the use of co-operation by Great Powers was essential to the preservation of peace and the advancement of civilization. He mentioned as an instance the Balkan States which are now causing anxiety. He said that the European concert was clumsy but better than isolated action.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Liverpool, announced a remodelling of the Committee of Defence which will be composed henceforth of eight members, including the Premier, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary for War, the President of the Council, the Commander-in-Chief, the First Naval Lord, and the Directors of Naval and Military Intelligence, thus obtaining continuity.

Mr. Balfour subsequently announced that all difficulties as regards Venezuela had been removed. The British and German protocols have been accepted, and there was no hitch to delay a final settlement.

THE CRISIS IN THE BALKANS.

MACEDONIAN COMMITTEES DISSOLVED.

ARREST OF LEADERS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

The Bulgarian Government has resolved on dissolving all the Macedonian committees and establishing a strong military cordon along the Macedonian frontier.

The Presidents and leading members of two committees at Sofia were arrested yesterday evening.

THE KANO EXPEDITION.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

EMIR'S CAPITAL OCCUPIED.

The expedition against the Emir of Kano occupied Kano on the 3rd instant after severe fighting. Two British officers were wounded The enemy lost heavily. The Emir fled to Sokoto.

LATER.

Twelve rank and file were wounded at Kano and 90 of the enemy were killed. The Emir has proceeded north with a thousand horse.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

OXFORD BEATS CAMBRIDGE.

ENGLAND DEFEATS IRELAND.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

Oxford has beaten Cambridge by one goal to nothing.

England has beaten Ireland by four goals to nothing.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

IRELAND DEFEATS ENGLAND.

In the Rugby match between England and Ireland the latter scored a penalty goal and a bye and England nil.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE "RAGGING" IN THE GUARDS.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM ADMIRAL COCHRANE.

SPEECH BY LORD HARDWICKE.

THE "TIMES" ON THE CASE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

Admiral Cochrane, in a letter to the "Times," replying to Mr. Davenport, in which he maintains the attitude displayed in his first letter, declares that Colonel Kinloch condoned the floggings, because he inflicted no punishment on the officers guilty thereof. He remarks that the superior officers of the Guards have, by their action against his nephew, divulged their extraordinary system of discipline.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

Lord Hardwicke, speaking at Devonport, deprecated the correspondence that had passed regarding the GrenadierGuards as likely to interfere with questions of discipline in the army and navy. If, he said, Lord Roberts was of opinion that it was not in the interests of the Guards that Colonel Kinloch should retain his command, his decision should be accepted as final. Lord Hardwicke upheld Mr. Brodrick's scheme of any reform.

The first Army Corps, he remarked, was so efficient and complete that it was ready for any emergency at a week's notice.

The Duke of Northumberland and Lords Stanhope and Duncannon, in a joint letter to the "Times," declare that their sons were prefectly happy and contented as subalterns under Colonel Kinloch. The picture of a reign of terror stated to exist was absolutely overdrawn.

The "Times" prints an article in which it declares that Lord Roberts needs no other justification for his action than his belief that the Grenadiers were not in an efficient and satisfactory condition under Colonel Kinloch.

The "Times" describes the feeling produced by the flogging revelations as one of stupefaction.

REFORM IN THE ARMY.

GENERAL HUNTER'S VIEWS.

CONSCRIPTION OR BETTER PAY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13

General Sir Archibald Hunter, in his evidence before the War Commission, said that he thought that the physique of the Army would not be representative of the nation until there was conscription or better pay. He considered that the training of officers should begin earlier, that officers should be more numerous, be better educated, and better paid.

PIRACY IN THE RED SEA.

CAPTURES BY THE HARRIER.

H. M. S. Harrier has captured three piratical sambuks in the Red Sea, the crews of the captured vessels numbering 60.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14.

Sir J. Lintorn Simmons is dead.

[Field Marshal Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., was born in Somersetshire on the 12th February. 1821, the fifth son of Captain Thos Frederick Simmons, R. A., author of Simmons on Courts Martial and other works. Sir John Simmons was educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey and the Royal Military College Woolwich, and joined the Royal Engineers in 1837. He became Inspector of Railways in 1846; and was Secretary to the Railway Department of the Board of Trade from 1851 to 1854. He was then appointed her Majesty's Commissioner with the Ottoman army during the Crimean War, and in 1857 acted as British Commissioner for regulating the Turkish boundary in Asia. He was Colonel-General at Warsaw from 1857 to 1860, and commanded the Royal Engineers at Aldershot from 1860 to 1865. He was Director of the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, 1865-68; Governor of the Royal Military College at Woolwich, 1870-75; served on the Royal Commission on Railway Accidents, 1874-75; and on defence of British Possessions and Commerce Abroad, 1878-82. He was attached to the special mission of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury to Berlin in 1878, and attended the Berton Conference in 1880. He was Inspector General of Fortifications, 1875-80; Governor of Malta, 1884-87; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Holiness the Pope in 1889-90. He was knighted in 1869 and became a Field Marshal in 1890.]

ZOROASTRIANISM AND PROSELYTISM.

A meeting of the Trustees of the principal fire temples in Bombay was held on Saturday afternoon in the Wadia Fire Temple in Girgaum Road to consider whether Mrs. R. D. Tata should be allowed admission into Parsi fire temples. Mr. Rustomjee Dossabhoy Setna, a member of the managing committee of the Anjuman Fire-Temple, was voted to the chair. The Chairman at the outset explained that he and the other two representatives of the Anjuman Fire Temple who were present there were not the trustees of that fire temple but were the members of the managing committee. Consequently whatever resolution arrived by that meeting would be subject to the approval of the committee. Mr. Limjee Banajee, of the Banajee Fire Temple, suggested that the representatives of the Anjuman Fire Temple should first obtain the sanction of their managing committee to act on their behalf. To this they agreed and the further consideration of the question was postponed to the 25th instant. Some discussion then followed, and the Chairman finally declared that arrangements had been made not to allow Mrs. R. D. Tata admission into any of the fire temples pending the decision of the meeting.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

TULLY TO MEET HARDMAN.

ARTIE TULLY and Jack Hardman have agreed to fight in Bombay, the contest having been settled for Friday evening next, at Harmston's Circus. Both men are in good trim. The men have signed articles for a twenty-round boxing contest under the Marquis of Queensbury Rules. The contest is to be for a purse of Rs. 1,000 presented by Mr Robert Love, of Harmston's Circus, and the winner is to receive 75 per cent. of the gate and the loser 25 per cent. less expenses.

In connection with the Burns anniversary it is recalled that the poet's fourth son, Col. James Glencairn Burns, went into the East India Company's service as a cadet and became a judge and collector, retiring from the service in 1839. Elizabeth Burns, a daughter of his eldest brother, accompanied Glencairn Burns to India and married Dr. Everitt, of the Madras Medical Staff. Dr. Everitt died in 1840, and his widow survived till 1878. Their daughter, who married Mathew Thomas, a relative of the Everitt family, resides at Martinstown, Killinick county Wexford, where Mr. Thomas farms the Everitt estate. There are no children.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF CALCUTTA.

A COSTLY SCHEME.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST TO BE CREATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 15.

Thirty lakhs of rupees are to be set aside by the Calcutta Municipality this year as a commencement in connection with the great scheme for opening up the congested quarters of the city.

A trust similar to that in Bombay will probably be formed to carry out the work which will be enormously costly.

It is estimated that to widen Bentinck street, one of the most congested of the existing great arteries of traffic, will cost thirty lakhs of rupees per mile, of which about half can be recouped by sale of frontages. An alternative scheme is to make an entirely new street parallel to the existing one which would cost about eight lakhs per mile.

ASSAULT BY A FANATIC.

An attack by a fanatic on a Daffadar of the 14th Transport Corps is reported from Sirdhi, the man being cut over the head. The fanatic was arrested.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

PROPOSED NEW LOAN.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 14.

The Calcutta Municipality shortly intend raising a loan of Rs. 70,00,000 for purposes of capital expenditure.

THE CALCUTTA PLAGUE DEPARTMENT.

TO BE ABOLISHED FROM JUNE NEXT.

The Calcutta plague department as a separate establishment is to be abolished with effect from next June thereby saving the Municipality the cost of the salaries now paid to the five special doctors.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

SPEECH BY SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL.

LESSONS FROM INDIAN EXPERIENCE.

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 14.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent, cabling from London yesterday, says that Sir Antony Macdonnell in a speech yesterday on Irish Land Legislation said that to give the cultivator an unfettered freehold was merely to give him a security that he could mortgage away. He referred to the example of certain Indian Land Legislation in proof of this, showing that the eventual result was to the detriment of the tenantry as the moneylender made a hard and rackrenting landlord.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

VIEWS OF ST. PETERSBERG PRESS.

NO DELIMITATION OF SPHERES.

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 14.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The "Novoe Vremya," referring to the contention of the English Press that Government for the sake of India's security should not allow Russia to extend her influence south or east of a certain line, observes in reference to the fact that Prince Gorstchakoff once termed Afghanistan a country over which the British had brilliantly extended their influence, that all that is over and done with now.

The Journal adds: "We cannot consent to any delimitation of spheres of interest, despite all the bombast of the English press."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 14.

Colonel Greny, I. M. S., who has been appointed P. M. O. in Sind, will continue to officiate at Aden until he return of Colonel Wilkins from South Africa, Lieut.-Colonel McCloghry acting for him in Sind.

The home authorities have been generous enough to sanction the sending of a soda-water machine to Obbia which is the base whence part of the Somaliland Field Force is operating against the Mullah.

The Government of India have asked the Home authorities to send out 50,000 Lee-Metford rifles of ordinary pattern as supplies of the new short rifle are not available. This will permit of the rearmament of our cavalry regiments and Volunteers.

NOTES FROM BELGAUM.

OUR Belgaum correspondent writing on Friday says:—The chief event of interest this week has been the production, by a local amateur dramatic company, of a musical burlesque entitled "Blue-Beard." The ever fresh story of the polygamous chieftain has been so interspersed with the atest songs from the West-end Operas that it was hard to realise the miles of ocean which separate us from the old "Gaiety"—the home of burlesque. Among the ladies the heaviest part fell to the lot of Miss Carson. Her graceful dancing and tasteful rendering of the songs allotted to her, ensured her triumph before the piece was half over. Her duet "Cora" sung with Mr. Elkington (to whose untiring efforts the production of the piece is due) secured an imperious "encore," and her subsequent song "The Miller's Daughter," rendered with just the necessary dash of "espieglerie," met with a like reception. Mrs. Macdonald as a waiting-maid in Bluebeard's Castle looked charming, and acted naturally and well, while the other ladies, Mrs. Clarke and Miss Baddeley, were no less successful in the minor parts which devolved on them. Among the men, Mr. Wright as the ever hilarious groom, half Irishman, half Scotchman, kept the house in the best of spirits. His dancing was especially appreciated as well as his sympathetic rendering of "Under the Deodars." Mr Sinnott sustained the title role with impressive dignity and with a gruff callousness which completed his disguise; while Mr Elkington, the managing director as "Joli-Cœur" appeared and re-appeared in a bewildering variety of fresh costumes, with songs to suit each change.

The piece is to run for three nights and to judge by the booking it might almost run for as many more. On Monday, the 16th, the "Bluebeard Dramatic Company" is to be hospitably "At Home" to the station at the Belgaum Club, and fancy dress is the order of the day.

The troops have returned from their camp at Belgundi looking bronzed and fit. The 15th Madras Infantry have left us for Cannanore, whither they have, to their sorrow, been posted instead of to Singapore as previously arranged. Their place has been taken by the 22nd Madras Infantry from Kamptee. The 31st Field Battery, R. A., is expected about the end of the month on completion of its long march from St. Thomas Mount, and then once more the garrison will be up to full strength.

Our "hot weather," if it is deserving of the name, is showing faint symptoms of its approach, and the morning air does not cut so keenly as a month ago, but those who have known Upper India laugh at the Belgaum "hot weather."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

THE VENEZUELAN TROUBLE.

THE expectation that the blockade would have been raised two days ago has unfortunately not happened, the allied powers objecting to President Castro's proposal that the claims of all the Governments against Venezuela should be treated on the same footing. They naturally wish to have their demands settled before those of other countries are paid, hoping to have at least something to show for the miserable expedition on which they were unwise enough to embark. In the meantime the feeling aroused in the United States by the German bombardment of San Carlos is becoming almost dangerous. As far back as a week ago, and in a trouble of this sort much may happen in seven days, Mr. Smalley, the well-informed New York correspondent of the "Times," telegraphed:—"The rising tide of American indignation against Germany in the Caribbean Sea reaches this morning its highest point thus far, though it is not yet at high-water mark. It overflows into the Press. I quoted last night some strong language from the two most self-possessed of the evening journals. This morning the 'Tribune,' the highest authority there is in the American Press on such matters, speaks even more plainly." The plain language referred to included a charge against Germany of indulging in wanton provocation to another nation. The influential "New York Times" was even more explicit. "Unless officially explained and disavowed from Berlin, this wanton renewal of hostilities when peace negotiations, favoured and aided by us, are in progress will wear in the eyes of the world the aspect of an affront to our Government. We are in a position to ask what it means." The fact that England is not concerned in the bombardment is," says the same journal, "the most favourable feature of the situation," and this is said to represent the views of the large mass of Americans. And yet there are signs of some little impatience with this country which, however, may be overcome if those who control or are supposed to control our foreign affairs can exhibit ordinary tact. Their actions during the past few weeks do not give much ground for being quite positive that they will rise to the occasion; but whatever happens the country is determined that we shall not be involved in a serious quarrel with our kinsmen across the Atlantic to please the beautiful eyes of kaiser Wilhelm. Mr. Smalley telegraphing on Monday says:—"Nobody in Washington believes that the English people are content to be bound to Germany while Germany is simultaneously carrying on hostilities in Caribbean waters and negotiating in Washington with the Venezuelan representative. The precedent of Mexico when England, after the discovery of the French Emperor's designs of aggression, withdrew from the joint expedition, is more and more strongly urged as applicable to the present case. The ties between England and France were then stronger than they are now between England and Germany." He goes on to say:—"I do not put the matter too strongly when I suggest that something more definite is expected from the British Government than platonic disapproval of German conduct and policy. It is noted in Washington that the English Press calls upon the English Government to choose between Germany and the United States. Such language, though it would not be used officially by this Government, is not thought surprising. The English journals which use it are thought to do good service to those good relations between the two countries which both desire to maintain. But it is asked forcibly why since the desire of the English people to see its Government withdraw from its union with Germany is undoubted, the Government itself keeps silence. If it cannot withdraw it can protest, and protest publicly. If it cannot control Germany nor induce her to adopt rational methods, it can surely signify publicly its discontent with her reckless violence. After the extraordinary and unaccountable manner in which Lord Lansdowne has committed the Government to Germany a public protest of the kind, Mr. Smalley speaks of, will be extremely difficult, but it may yet have to be done. Mr. Ritchie as Chancellor of the Exchequer is or ought to be an influential member of the Cabinet, but in the two elaborate speeches he has made this week, one at Dundee and the other at Sydenham, he avoided the Venezuelan difficulty. Lord Balfour, who though an estimable man, is not a very important minister, has not hesitated to step in where others fear to tread. In a speech he made a few days ago he declared that it was altogether to the advantage of everybody concerned that Germany and England should have joined in this silly demonstration in Venezuelan waters, but in what the advantage consists he did not vouchsafe to explain. One point he was particularly anxious to clear up. I refer to his denial that joint action by the two powers was decided upon during the Kaiser's visit in November. He says that the Government had made up their minds on the subject in July, but he did not tell us much more than we knew before from the Blue-book. More interesting, though really not much more important, is Mr. Smalley's statement that the initiative was taken by England. It was not a case of Germany egging England on. England had decided to take certain measures. Germany heard of this, and asked if she might come in. The mistake of our Government was in saying yes instead of no. Mr. Smalley puts the case very clearly when he writes: "Nobody here supposes that events in the Caribbean Sea would have taken the turn they have had England been acting alone. It is because of Anglo-German co-operation that American feeling has been kept in check. The anger against Germany and the expression of that anger have been softened by the belief that England would moderate the pernicious activity of her ally, and would at least take care that it did not overpass the bounds prescribed in the joint agreement of the three powers." Perhaps Lord Lansdowne thought he could moderate the "pernicious activity" of the German Government. If so he has had a rude awakening but at what a tremendous sacrifice.

THE LYNCH CASE.

When it was noticed that the Judge passed sentence upon "Colonel" Lynch and the customary words "and may the Lord have mercy upon your soul" were omitted, it strengthened the pretty general belief that the prisoner would not be hanged. With one or two exceptions the tone of the Press comments have exhibited the gravity displayed by the judges throughout the tribunal, and even amongst people who are more or less friendly to Irish political claims surprisingly little sympathy is felt for the ex-member for Galway. However, the commutation of the sentence to penal servitude for life is generally approved, and it is anticipated that in the course of a few years there will be a fresh consideration of the case. There would be great dissatisfaction if he were liberated after a merely nominal period of imprisonment.

THE MARTYRDOM OF LORD WILLIAM NEVILL.

We are getting on. Books, descriptive of prison life and purporting to have been written by ex-convicts, have not been uncommon in the past, but their authors have in every case that I can recollect been careful to conceal their identity. Perhaps in one or two instances the motive for thus remaining anonymous was not shame, for I have sometimes heard doubts expressed as to the bona-fides of the writers of this class of works, that is to say men have been sceptical as to whether those who professed to describe their experiences had ever been inside a prison at all! But some books of the kind are undoubtedly genuine, and these have been written by men who very properly took pains to prevent their identity becoming known. Lord William Beauchamp Nevill, who has just related to the world the features of existence in one of his Majesty's convict establishments as he saw them, has evidently no such scruples. It is true that his name in full does not appear on the little page of "Penal Servitude" (published this week), but only W. B. N. The reader, however, if he had any doubts before as to the authorship, would have none after reading the opening chapters. These are in fact devoted to a consideration of the circumstances under which Lord William Beauchamp Nevill was early in 1898 sentenced by Mr. Justice Lawrence to five years' penal servitude for obtaining money from an officer of the Guards. The author mentions that in Holloway gaol previous to his trial another person temporarily residing there asked him by whom he was going to be tried. He says he has not the least idea who the man was, but the latter evidently knew all about Lord William. That by the way. What the unknown prisoner was anxious to make clear was that if Lord William should have the misfortune to appear before Mr. Justice Lawrence he would be punished more for what he was than for what he had done. This prophecy, says the author, "proved to be strikingly correct." At Parkhurst in the Isle of Wight where Lord William was incarcerated he was for a time employed in agricultural work. He says:—"The work I did with them was hay-making, digging potatoes, and carting manure, and other kinds of farm work. In the carting, as a rule, no horses are employed, but men draw the cart, harnessed two by two to a long rope." He frankly says that this was the part he liked best and he asks "why should it be more degrading to pull a cart than it is to push a barrow." He proceeds:—"In a debate in Parliament on prison treatment some years ago the Irish members who had been in prison made a great fuss about the kind of work they had had to do. Mr. Michael Davitt complained most loudly of all. He had undergone a long term of penal servitude, and after his release he was elected to the House of Commons. In the course of this debate he created a sensation by mentioning that, while at Portland, it had been part of his work to be harnessed daily to a cart, as if he were a mule or a horse, and to drag stones this way and that for hour after hour. Mr. Davitt is a one-armed man, and that was probably the reason why he was put to carting, as so few employments are open to men with his deficiency." The fact that Mr. Davitt's offence, reprehensible though it was, was not exactly on all fours with that for which Lord William Nevill was justly or unjustly sentenced to penal servitude, would seem in his opinion to be of no importance. One of the least desirable acquaintances he made in prison was a soldier from India who had murdered a comrade and whose sentence had been commuted to penal servitude for life. Of this man he gave a very unflattering account. "My first personal acquaintance with him was one day when I was orderly in 'B' hall infirmary, and he was being brought back to the punishment cells from chapel. I was busy washing the staircase at the time, and as he passed me coming down the steps he kicked over the bucket, upsetting the water and necessitating my cleaning the ironwork over again. As he did this he shouted out: 'All you—aristocrats—ought to have your throats cut!' I thought I would teach him a lesson for this, so the next morning I filled my bucket with actually boiling water, and set it on the stairs, feeling sure he would kick it again so as to make me do my work twice over. It turned out just as I expected. Prisoners undergoing punishment wear low shoes, their heavy boots not being allowed in the punishment cells, because they would be formidable weapons to attack the officers with. When he kicked the bucket, therefore, and the boiling water went over his feet, he got such a scalding that he howled with pain, for men of his type always cry out loudest when they are hurt." Another of his stories relates to L——, a Jew, who was always complaining about the food, the officers, the orderlies—everything and everybody, in fact. One day, when he was grumbling as usual about the food and the attendance, meaning the orderlies, an officer said to him: "You are always complaining about something. Remember what the governor told you—you are not at the Hotel Cecil." "No," he replied; "but in some ways I am better off here than I should be there." "How's that?" asked the officer, astonished at such an admission from a man who was never tired of abusing everything in the prison. "Well," he replied, "I have nothing to pay here, and I have a lord-in-waiting."

It will, I fancy, be a surprise to the initiated to learn that the prisoners in our gaols should know so much about one another; and yet we sometimes hear that the first offender sometimes a city clerk who has robbed his employers of a few pounds to pay pressing gambling debts, goes irredeemably to the evil one owing to making the acquaintance of hardened and irreclaimable criminals during confinement. Obviously our prison system is still capable of improvement in some respects.

OLLA PODRIDA.

I referred a fortnight ago to the reappearance in London of E. Vaughan Jordan in a certain unenviable character and to his exposure in the columns of "Truth." There is something more about the matter in this week's issue of Mr. Labouchere's paper. Some one who knew E. Vaughan Jordan in India has communicated with "Truth," and apparently explained some things that are probably omitted from the epistles that have not unnaturally excited the censure of Mr. Labouchere, alway readys to warn the public against the professors of the begging-letter art. "Truth" adds: "If he (Jordan) has lost sight of all his old Indian friends it would seem to be his own fault. At any rate, it is not the case of being out of sight and out of mind, as my correspondent says that some of his old friends have only too good cause to remember him—especially at the clubs which he has had the impudence to refer to in his appeal." Certainly it was a very impudent thing to drag in the names of those institutions, but while one does not care to kick a man when he is down I cannot help adding as one who also knew Jordan in his Indian days that he was not free from "impudence" even in times when his position was very different from what it is now. Apropos I wonder whether there are any members of a certain well known club who recollect the retort that was made to him by my old friend the late Mr. Farnham, American Consul, on a certain occasion when he was made the subject of one of Jordan's gibes. What exactly the old Consul said cannot be repeated here, but it was more forcible than complimentary, and so accurately described the feelings of the members generally that Mr. Farnham rose considerably in the estimation of us all.

Lady Cowasjee Jehanghier, who with her husband and son has been staying in London for several weeks past, was recently found to be suffering from symptoms indicating neglect of warnings which for some years past should have led to prompt remedial treatment. I am, however, happy to report that the very grave and radical operation performed on her yesterday by a leading surgeon was completely successful, that the patient received no shock from it, and that up to three o'clock this afternoon she was doing wonderfully well. If there is no change during the next two days a complete recovery may be expected, and, indeed, better health than Lady Cowasjee has enjoyed for some time. She is reported to have borne the operation with remarkable coolness and courage. Sir Cowasjee himself who since his arrival in London has been undergoing medical treatment is now convalescent.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT COLABA.

A SMASH AT THE LEVEL-CROSSING.

ABOUT 11 o'clock on Saturday morning a goods train consisting of about sixty waggons of the G. I. P. Railway was proceeding along the siding at the Colaba station, when the engine ran off the slip point near the level-crossing. It proceeded for a distance of about twenty yards, crashing on its way into a telephone post and one of the gates of the level-crossing. The engine then dashed into a godown at the gun carriage factory, smashed the walls, and its wheels got embedded in the middle of the shed. Besides the engine four of the waggons were derailed and the level-crossing was completely blocked. All traffic was stopped and the trams could be run only to the crossing. The driver of the engine jumped down and escaped unhurt. The accident was caused by the goods train running off the slip point. The driver expecting the signals to be removed did not slow down and the result was that he could not control the engine when he found that the signals were still dead against him. A gang of coolies numbering about a hundred was brought on the scene by the railway authorities and in a couple of hours the debris were removed. The work of putting the engine and the waggons on the rail by means of a crane was then commenced and completed by 4 p. m. The whole of the train steamed off the siding and the block on the level-crossing having been removed through vehicular traffic was restored.

RACING IN BOMBAY.

THE GREAT WESTERN HANDICAP.

VICTORY OF THE FAVOURITE.

THE course at Mahaluxmi was never more crowded than on Saturday afternoon when the great event of the racing season of Western—Indiathe Great Western Handicap—was ran off. The two enclosures were thronged with an interested and excited gathering, a very fair percentage of which belonged to the fair sex. The band of punters was never larger, and the ring of bookies, augmented by a number of Calcutta pencillers, never did a more thriving business. During the afternoon the enclosures resounded with the shouting of odds with applause, and with excited comments upon the racing. It is only necessary to say that out of seven events three winners ran with the odds at ten to one against, and that only one favourite came home, to show that from a sporting point of view the public did not enjoy the best of luck, but there is a great amount of consolation to those who went to Mahaluxmi to back winners, in the fact that the favourite which did come home was Chillagoe, the favourite in the Great Western Handicap. The afternoon opened with popular fancy all in favour of Cretonne, and during the week she had been pretty well backed to win the race However, it was not before the public got in the right track, and before the slate was put up for the first race, Cretonne had risen to sixes, and the odds against Chillagoe had correspondingly declined. The race itself was exciting though there were one or two little surprises in it. Chillagoe was backed to win on form pure and simple. He has won on two previous occasions in Calcutta. He ran exceedingly well in the Coronation Cup, and his owners were of opinion that he was able to do even better than anything he had previously accomplished. That was the reason of the bias in his favour on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Barney Allen's horse, Glen Albyn, made a close shave of it, and there were not a few whose hearts were in their mouths when this clever animal came up the straight neck and neck with the favourite. Glen Albyn was the medium by which more money was taken out of the ring on this race. The odds against him were sufficiently long, until a few minutes before the start, to put the uninitiated off the track, but nevertheless not a few liked his chances for a place. Cowell rode splendidly on Chillagoe; but for his final effort in the last few strides the race might have gone all the other way. The ring must have lost a considerable amount in the Great Western Handicap, although they balanced some of their losses with the money taken on Cretonne. Security, the other placed horse, was a long way behind the winner, but it was a great surprise to most people that he was placed at all. He has not for a long time been looking fit, and there were few people who expected to see him take even this share in the spoils. However, although the public did well over the Great Western and were greatly pleased thereat there were few other things over which they had cause to congratulating themselves. Wedlock was the first upset. Jemmy Robinson ran away with the first race with ease on this gelding over whom very few people but the stable were at all confident. Fando, who started at odds on, was never in the race. Upstart also failed to justify the anticipations of the multitude. He was more than four lengths from the winner, Gentle Lady getting into the stride straight of and making the pace all the way. Then came the chance of the long odds punter. Minting King, who was second favourite to Sanaiya, lost by three quarters of a length to Mint, and Hakum pulled off the Dealer's Plate, Achilles not being placed. The Imperial States provided an intensely exciting struggle, Mr. Scott's Yardley, getting home by a neck mainly owing to the efforts of his jockey O'Neill, and Dispute, another outsider taking the honours in the last race of the day, with Nonpareil and Paletace equal for the second place. The racing then was not at all to the liking of those who went to make money, but it was nevertheless supremely exciting. The finishes in several instances were remarkably close and could not have been more interesting from a mere spectacular point of view. The following are the details:—

The Importer's Plate.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. For Horses which have never won a race value Rs. 1,000 or over, and which have been imported by dealers for sale in India whether sold by them or not. W. A. Penalties—Winners, since 31st March, 1900, of a race value Rs. 2,000 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, or of a race value Rs. 500 7lbs.; offenders of a race value Rs. 900, 10lbs. Allowances—Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 1500, 5lbs.; Horses landed after 1st September, 3lbs.; after 1st October, 5lbs.; after 1st November, 7lbs.; after 1st December 10lbs.; (not cumulative). In addition to landing allowance in General Conditions. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Steve Margrett's ch aus g Wedlock 8st. 7lbs ..... Robinson 1
Mr Barney Allen's br aus m Sorella 9st 11lbs ..... Thomas 2
Mr T C Naples' b aus g Fando 9st 7lbs ..... Cowell 3
Mr R G Baldock's b aus g Fire Up 8st 11lbs ..... Bennett 0

Betting 5 to 4 on Fando; 5 to 2 against Wedlock; 6 to 1 Sorella; 8 to 1 Fire Up.

Fire Up made the running to the bend followed by Wedlock. Coming into the straight Wedlock assumed the lead and won by a length; half a length between second and third. Time 1 min. 3 sec.

The Produce Stakes.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third, Rs 200. A Handicap for country-bred horse. Distance 1 mile.

Mr J D Scott's b ch m Gentle Lady, 8st 9lbs ..... Ramshaw 1
Mrs Bertram Russell's b ch g Upstart, 9st 10lbs ..... Hoyt 2
H H Aga Khan's b ch m Recollect, 8st 13lbs ..... Cowell 3
H H Aga Khan's br ch m Evensong, 7st 2lbs ..... Robinson 0
Mr Fry's b ch m Lady Newbrook, 9st 11lbs ..... Southall 0
Mr G K's b ch g Triumph, 7st 8lbs ..... Heeroo 0
Lt.-Col J Desaraj Urs' ch ch g Bellary, 8st 10lbs ..... Bennett 0

Betting: 5 to 4 against Upstart: 4 to 1 Gentle Lady; 6 to 1 Lady Newbrook and Evensong; 10 to 1 Recollect; 12 to 1 others.

Gentle Lady led at a smart pace from Recollect and Bellary. This order was maintained practically throughout, except that Upstart gained second place, four lengths separating him from the winner; a length and a half between second and third. Time 1 min. 48 1-5 sec.

The New Stakes.—Rs. 1,500 out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 13-3 and under landed direct from the country of foaling since 1st July 1902. 13-3 to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. (landing allowance clause does not apply.) Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr R R S's ch a h Mint, 8st 6lbs ..... Noor Mahomed 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Minting King, 8st 12lbs ..... Heeroo 2
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker, 7st 8lbs ..... Kamsed 3
H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's b a h Rock Sand, 8st 12lbs ..... Southall 0
Mr Fergusson's g a h Abundance, 8st 12lbs ..... Nama 0
Mr S A Waned's b a h Salvation, 8st 12lbs ..... Hoyt 0
Messrs Jackson and Garda's b or b h Kour Sahib ..... C B Mahomed 0
Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and F Mahomed's g a h Burdor, 8st 9lbs ..... Ramsaw 0
Mr Ebrahim Amer's b a h Great rex, 8st ..... Comerkhan 0
Mr Percy Fischer's g a h Sanaiya, 8st ..... Cowell 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Sanaiya; 3 to 1 Minting King; 8 to 1 Little Joker; 10 to 1 Mint; 12 to 1 others.

Rock Sand was the first to show but soon gave way to Minting King. Coming into the straight Minting King, Sanaiya, Greatorex, Mint, and Little Joker raced in a line, and a fine finish resulted in the victory of Mint by a head; three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time 55 secs.

The Dealer's Plate.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hakum, 7st 4lbs ..... Heeroo 1
Mr Finch's b a h Arabieton, 8st 6lbs ..... Lansdown 2
Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanji's b a h Shaiboob, 7st 8lbs ..... Comerkhan 3
Mr F M Garda's br a h Narunjee, 9st 1lb ..... Cowell 0
H H Sir Sivajirao Holkar's b a h Gallant, 9st 4lbs ..... C B Mahomed 0
Mr Phirose's b a h Muswood, 9st 1lb ..... Penton 0
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's b a h Brigand, 9st 9lbs ..... Southall 0
Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles, 7st 12lbs ..... Graham 0
Mr R R S's g a h Speed, 7st 12lbs ..... Noor Mahomed 0
Mr Westropp's b a h Chancellor, 7st 10lbs ..... Kunal 0
Mr George's g a h Alexis, 7st 8lbs ..... O'Neil 0
Mr Mahomedally Mahomedbhoy's ch a h Artis, 7st 5lbs ..... Hoyt 0
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Mesumma, 8st ..... Ibbooli 0

Betting: 3 to 1 Achilles; 5 to 1 each Hakum, Brigand, and Muswood; 8 to 1 Shaiboob; 10 to 1 others.

Arabieton quickly showed three lengths in front of the field, with Brigand next. Half a mile from home Shaiboob drew level but dropped off, and at the

distance Arabistan was challenged by Hakum, who won by a length and a half; a neck between second and third. Time 1 min. 52 4-5 sec.

The Grand Western Handicap.—Rs. 10,000, out of which second receives Rs. 2,000, and the third, Rs. 1,000 A Handicap for horses. Distance 9 furlongs.

Mr E J Marshall's ch aus g Chillagoe, 7st 13lbs Cowell 1
Mr Barney Allen's b aus g Glen Albyn 6st 12lbs ..... Murphy 2
Mr J B's b aus g Security, 8st 2lbs ..... Penton 3
Mr J B's b aus h Veneda, 7st ..... Rook 4
H H the Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Record Reign, 9st 7lbs ..... Scuthall 0
Mr A A Apear's b aus g Stand Off, 9st 5lbs ... Robinson 0
Mr J C Galstaun's br aus m Cretonne, 9st 5lbs ... Hoyt 0
Messrs. M Goculdass and A Nanji's dk b aus g Tubal Cain 9st 3lbs ..... Somerkhan 0
Mr J D Scott's b s h Up Guards, 8st 7l s .... Ramshaw 0
Mr Barney Allen's b aus g Dandy 8st 3lbs ..... Thomas 0
Lt-Col H Armstrong's b aus g Knight Templar, 7st 12lbs ..... Marie 11 0
Mr A A Apear's br aus g Henry, 7st 8lbs ..... ONeil 0
Mr Austin's ch aus h Lochaber, 7st ..... Dhondi 0
Lieut-Col J Desaraj Urs b aus g Trenton, 6st 7lbs ..... Bennett 0
Mr J D Scott's b aus g Forest, 6st 4lbs ..... Butlin 0

Betting: 3 to 1 against Chillagoe; 4 to 1 against Record Reign; 6 to 1 against Stand Off and Cretonne; 8 to 1 Glen Albyn; 10 to 1 against Tubal Cain and Forest; 12 to 1 against Dandy; 15 to 1 against Up Guards; 20 to 1 against Security, Veneda, and Knight Templar; 25 to 1 against Trenton, Lochaber, and Henry.

Place Betting: 2 to 1 on Chillagoe; Evens on Record Reign, Stand Off, and Cretonne; 2 to 1 on Tubal Cain, Dandy, Glen Albyn, and Forest; 3 to 1 on Up Guards; 4 to 1 on Knight Templar; 5 to 1 on Henry, Veneda, Trenton, and Security; 6 to 1 on Lochaber.

There was some delay at the post, Henry causing a little trouble. However, the start was a good one, and Glen Albyn eventually showed out with Chillagoe in close attendance, and Security, Lochaber, Cretonne following. Chillagoe drew up and got on terms with Glen Albyn at the four furlongs post. The distance between the two leaders and the bunch gradually increased, Glen Albyn racing inside. At the three furlongs Stand Off made an effort with Forest close behind, and afterwards came Tubal Cain, Security, Cretonne, and Record Reign. Up Guards was right behind. In the straight the race was all between the leaders. Neck and neck they came, and the race home was most exciting. Chillagoe, however, just got his head in front and won by that margin. Security was third, two and a half lengths behind, and Veneda was fourth. Time 1min 56 1-5 sec.

The Imperial Stakes.—Rs. 4,000, out of which second receives Rs. 700 and the third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for ponies 14-1 and under. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr J D Scott's ch aus m Yardley, 7st 5lbs ..... O'Neil 1
Messrs G K & D D's ch aus m Veera, 7st 6lbs.. Heeroo 2
Mr J C Galstaun's br aus h Metalgia, 8st 4lbs Robinson 3
Mr J D Scott's ch aus h Yankee Boy, 8st 13lbs ..... Ramshaw 0
Mr Fischer's b aus m Key West, 8st 7lbs ..... Thomas 0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's b aus m Olga, 8st 6lbs ..... Somerkhan 0
Lt-Col J Desaraj Urs br aus m Acme, 7st 7lbs.. Kamad 0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's b aus m Annie Laurie, 7st 3lbs ..... Murphy 0
Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's br aus m Nautilus, 7st 2lbs ..... Hoyt 0
Mr J C Galstaun's b aus m Not Yet, 7st ..... Butlin 0
Mr George's bl aus m Ena, 6st 5lbs ..... Bennett 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Yankee Boy; 3 to 1 Olga; 6 to 1 Metalgia; 7 to 1 Key West; 10 to 1 each Yardley Veera, and Annie Laurie; 12 to 1 Nautilus; 15 to 1 Ena and Not Yet.

Nautilus broke away from Annie Laurie closely followed by Yardley, Yankee Boy, and Key West. The field raced in a bunch, and a fine race up the straight ended in the victory of Yardley, who came out inside the distance and won by a neck; Metalgia was only beaten by a head for second place. Time—1 min. 17 1-5 sec.

The Paddock Stakes—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs 200. For Arab Ponies 13 3 and under. 13-3 to carry 9st 3lbs. W I Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1900, of race value Rs 900; once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs 2,000, 3lbs; of Rs 4,000, 5lbs; of Rs 6,000, 7lbs, in addition to above penalties. Allowances.—Ponies measured on or after 1st April, 1899, 7lbs; Maidens, 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs G K and D D's g a h Dispute 8st 3lbs.... Heeroo 1
Mr Murray's ch a h Nonpareil 8st 3lbs..... Hoyt } dead heat
Mr Cross' ch a h Paleface 8st 3lbs ..... Penton }
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 9st 7lbs ..... Robinson 0
Mr R R S's b a h Rose 9st 6lbs..... Noor Mahomed 0
Mr Fischer's ch a h Governor 9st ..... Ramshaw 0
Lt-Col J Desaraj Urs Ptarmigan 8st 7lbs.... Lumsdown 0
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 8st 3lbs..... C B Mahomed 0

Betting: 4 to 1 Paleface; 5 to 1 each Oriental, Ptarmigan, and Nonpareil; 6 to 1 Rose; 8 to 1 Governor; 10 to 1 Dispute.

Rose made the running followed by Ptarmigan, with Oriental last. Ptarmigan led into the straight, but was challenged by Dispute and Paleface, the former winning by a neck; dead heat for second place. Time—1 min. 8 3-5 sec.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GYMKHANA SPORTS.

There was again a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen when the annual sports in connection with the G. I. P. Railway, Parel Gymkhana were continued on Saturday afternoon. The services of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer band were once more availed of. The following gentlemen officiated at the sports: Mr. C. H. Littlewhite, Honorary Secretary; Messrs F. E. Otto and S. H. Clare, Clerks of the Course; Messrs T. Thomson, A. C. Otto, W. Fry, and A. G. Powell, referees; Mr. A. Harrison, Starter; and Mr. Z. J. Clarke, Time-keeper. In the evening a Cinderella Dance was held on the grounds. The following are the results of the sports:—

Hundred yards handicap for boys 10 to 14 years of age—1 W. Haddrell; 2 B. Furbisher; 3 G. Tuffield; 4 W. Malone.

Seventy-five yards Skipping handicap for girls 10 to 14 years of age—1 Miss D. Johnson; 2 Miss R. Holland; 3 Miss A. Scriven; 4 Miss A. Lewis.

Seventy-five yards handicap for boys 6 to 10 years of age—1 M. Murray; 2 R. Murray; 3 C. Tuffield; 4 W. Trimming.

Hundred yards handicap (final), Mr. Hart's Cup—1 Mr. H. Hotz; 2 Mr. R. Hogan; 3 Mr. P. Malone; 4 Mr. J. Patterson.

Seventy-five yards handicap for girls 6 to 10 years of age—1 Miss D. Patterson; 2 Miss M. Malone; 3 Miss L. Harrison; 4 Miss P. Malone.

Quarter mile handicap, Mr. Sarjant's Cup—1 Mr. R. Hogan; 2 Mr. H. Hotz; 3 Mr. S. Alcock.

Fifty yards handicap for girls under 6 years of age—1 Miss M. Powell; 2 Miss P. Malone; 3 Miss D. Clarke; 4 Miss J. Rangroe.

Obstacle race handicap for boys any age up to 14 years—1 C. Tuffield; 2 J. Durham; 3 P. Durham; 4 E. Figueiredo.

One lap hurdle race over 12 hurdles handicap, Mr. Wenden's cup—1 Mr. P. Malone; 2 Mr. H. Hotz; 3 Mr. W. King; 4 Mr. G. Hogan.

Fifty yards handicap for boys under 6 years of age—1 R. Murray; 2 C. Covency; 3 J. Turner; 4 W. Twin.

Hundred yards handicap for girls any age up to 14 years—1 Miss H. Rooney; 2 Miss A. Scriven; 3 Miss M. Malone; 4 Miss E. Clarke.

Half mile handicap—1 Mr. J. Stevens; 2 Mr. H. Baldwin; 3 Mr. J. Patterson.

Obstacle race handicap, costume, Mr. Trimming's cup—1 Mr. H. Hotz; 2 Mr. C. Tuffield; 3 Mr. G. Lyons

Victoria Cross hurdle race 150 yards, for Mr. Watson's cup—1 Mr. W. King; 2 Mr. H. Hotz; 3 Mr. C. Malone.

A RUSSIAN PIANIST IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Felix Sternberg, who is considered to be one of the foremost Russian pianists of the day, has arrived in Bombay, and will give a series of concerts in the city. Mr. Sternberg has given a number of most successful performances in Calcutta. He is a pupil of Antoine Rubinstein, and his recitals will, no doubt, be looked forward to with great interest by the music loving public of Bombay.

THE TELANG MEMORIAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I perfectly concur with the opinion expressed by your correspondent Mr. Malo. It would be folly and waste of money to spend the Telang Memorial Fund on erecting a building which would only subserve further accommodation in a locality totally unfit for a student's life—a life which requires a free access of light, air, etc., and which without those essential ingredients is a state of misery.—Yours &c.

February 12, MALO'S BROTHER.

THE UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION REPORT.

DISCUSSION AT BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

On Saturday evening a meeting of the Bombay University Senate was held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University for the purpose of considering the report of the Committee appointed by the Senate on the letters from Government communicating the observations of the Governor-General in Council on certain points dealt with in the report of the Indian Universities Commission. There was a large attendance of the Fellows of the University. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor, occupied the chair, Mr. F. M. Dastur, University Registrar, read the minutes of last meeting of the Senate, which were duly confirmed.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, in accordance with notice, moved that the report of the Committee appointed by the Senate to consider and report on the letters from Government communicating the observations of the Governor-General in Council on certain points dealt with in the report of the Indian Universities Commission be adopted. The report has already appeared in these columns.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta in support of his motion, said:—Mr Vice-Chancellor and gentlemen of the Senate,—I have been a Fellow of the University for over thirty-five years, being one of the young men whom Sir Alexander Grant, Principal of the Elphinstone College, Director of Public Instruction, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, thought might be usefully associated in participating in the work of the University which had manufactured them. During this long period I do not remember a more momentous matter brought for the consideration of the Senate than the one which had been referred to us for our opinion by the Local and Imperial Governments. Of all measures inaugurated by the great statesmen who were responsible for the consolidation of British rule in India none has been so fruitful of blessing both to England and this country as the gift of education—blessing them that gave and them that took. It has produced in innumerable ways, direct and indirect, to the welfare, progress, and development of the country, and at the same time it has contributed in no small measure to strengthen the foundations of the Empire, giving them both stability and permanence.

THE EDUCATIONAL DESPATCH.

These beneficial results were achieved by the operation of the policy and principles laid down in the famous Educational Despatch of 1854, our Educational Manga Charta, leading (among other things) in 1857 to the establishment of the three Universities of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. In the letter of the Government of India of 24th October, 1902, now before us, the Governor-General in Council has "considered it desirable to disclaim emphatically any intention of receding from the policy set forth in this despatch, that it is important to encourage private enterprise in the matter of education," and to declare that "their adherence to it remains unshaken." I respectfully wish that the Government of India had equally emphasised another principle laid down in the Despatch, of equal, if not greater efficiency. In endeavouring to determine "the mode in which the assistance of Government should be afforded to the more extended and systematic promotion of general education in India," the Despatch, noting with satisfaction the attainments of some of the natives of India in English literature and European science, proceeds to observe:—"But this success has been confined to but a small number of persons, and we are desirous of extending far more widely the means of acquiring general European knowledge of a less high order' but of such a character as may be practically useful to the people of India in their different spheres of life, and to extend the means of imparting this knowledge must be the object of any general system of education." I venture to think that in no portion of the Despatch are the sagacity and statesmanship of its authors more conspicuous than in this.

NO MISLEADING TEST.

They laid down no misleading "efficiency" test to narrow and restrict the wide spread of education—but a solitary minaret rising in a vast desert—but they deliberately preferred a wide expanse of general knowledge. They clearly understood that in the circumstances of a country like India, it was necessary to expand the popular basis of higher education as fraught with better promises to the welfare and progress of the country. When the University Commission moralise in the concluding paragraphs of their report that "efficiency must be the first and paramount consideration" and that "it is better for India that a comparatively small number of young men should receive a sound liberal education than that a large number should be passed through an inadequate course of instruction leading to a depreciated degree," they approach the problem, not from a statesman's but from the point of view of a pedagogue. Proverbs and maxims are now recognized to be more misleading than true, and the worst of its kind is the proverb that "little knowledge is a dangerous thing." All knowledge is little when you compare it with higher, and little is better than no knowledge at all. The logical consequence of the proverb would be to discredit primary education altogether, and to abolish all secondary schools unless they led perforce to colleges. The wisdom of the authors of the Despatch of 1854, recognising the utility of expanding the popular basis of higher education, has been amply justified by the results.

THE WORK OF THE UNIVERSITIES.

It is now admitted by all dispassionate observers that the work of the Universities established in pursuance of it has tended more and more to raise and purify public life and public administration throughout the country by turning out a large body of doctors, engineers, lawyers, judges, and magistrates. It was the fashion at one time to say—and perhaps the fashion is lingering still—that this education was creating seditious discontent. It is now emphatically proved that such an accusation was the outcome only of passion and prejudice.

SPLENDID OUTBURSTS OF LOYALTY.

I shall never be tired of pointing out that the splendid outbursts of loyalty, sincere and spontaneous, that signalised recent occasions, the death of the revered Queen-Empress and the accession of his present Majesty, that still follows, with enthusiastic affection, the tour of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are the direct outcome of the spread of higher education on a popular basis, filtering its influence from strata to strata of Indian society. As I have had occasion to say elsewhere, it is true the soldier is abroad, preserving peace and tranquillity throughout the realm, but it is equally true that his task is become easy because the humble schoolmaster has also been abroad, transferring the feeling of gratitude for the maintenance and preservation of peace into a sentiment of earnest, elevated and enlightened loyalty such as has amazed and astonished the advocates of the sedition theory. A policy and a system which has worked so beneficially in all directions is one which ought not to be disturbed without a careful, cautious, and thorough examination.

THE UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

I wish to speak with all respect for the able and accomplished men who composed the Indian Universities Commission, but I am not aware that they are men who possessed any special or commanding qualifications for the task entrusted to them. Unfortunately they have not considered to base or fortify their conclusions upon the evidence which they collected in a hurry as they rushed from place to place. They have chosen to exercise, as they put it, "an independent judgment on the mass of materials at (their) our disposal, and to select for examination those proposals which appear to be of an immediately practical nature." The great importance of the subject, I venture to think, demanded a different treatment, and it can be no matter for complaint if the recommendations of the Commission have no more weight attached to them than those of any other seven men throughout the Kingdom of equivalent qualifications, of whom there are hundreds, on subjects on which the most eminent men of English and Continental Universities are not yet agreed.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

I do not propose to go into a detailed discussion of the recommendations of the Commission which, as the Government of India say in their letter, outline a comprehensive scheme of administrative and legislative reform. I confess that the way in which they arrive at their recommendations about what may be described as the constitutional portion of them is most disappointing. They admit that they "are not disposed to confirm the sweeping condemnation which has sometimes been passed upon our University system," but they proceed to add that "while we consider many of the criticisms passed on the Indian Universities are not deserved, we have come to the conclusion that in many directions there is scope for improvement." Nobody will deny that there are many errors and shortcomings in our educational system. But the Commission do not care to show, except in the briefest and most superficial manner, how the most serious of these faults will be remedied by their proposals. They lay them down ex cathedra, but they have neither shown that these faults have proceeded from any defect in the present constitution of the University nor that the changes they propose are likely to set them right. The burden of proof rests on those who impeach it the working and utility of the present system, and is enough to say that some other theoretic arrangements will work better. I have always been told that the genius has always abhorred the academic manufacture of constitutions and systems in the manner of the Abbe Sieyes, and that the secret of their success in peaceful progress has lain in dealing only with the offending or corrupted parts. Now it is curious that in the lengthened discussions which took place in the Senate and its Select Committee led by many of the most cultured and accomplished men who have illustrated this University by their labours, and I may mention that you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, was not least prominent amongst them, and that you acted as Secretary of the last Select Committee on the subject there was substantial and almost overwhelming unanimity that the present Bombay University system had worked admirably; that the maximum number of Fellows should be 200, exclusive of ex-officio Fellows; that the Syndicate should have no statutory recognition except as at present through the bye-laws; that the Senate should have full control and power; that the Syndicate should be its executive committee of management; and that any changes in its constitution should be left to be worked out by the Senate through the power of framing bye-laws. The only reform that was strongly advocated was a generous introduction of the elective principle in the nomination of Fellows. Nothing has been brought out by the Commission which can induce us to allow the conclusions to which we—and I include you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, in the number—then arrived. To my mind there is no occasion to tinker our present constitution. The Commission has missed to give adequate and emphatic prominence to the great remedy for all the defects and shortcomings of our educational system for higher education. It was pointed out years ago by Sir Alexander Grant and Sir Raymond West, and by many of us in later times. No Commission was required to tell Government that before any other reform was taken in hand, it was most essential to put the Government High Schools and Colleges intended to serve as models of such institutions in a fit condition to do their full work.

OUR PRESENT SCHOOL AND COLLEGES.

As Sir Raymond West more than once pointed out, our present schools and colleges are grossly insufficiently equipped and grossly insufficiently provided with necessary appliances and materials. I appreciate as well as any other person the importance of elevating educational ideals, but this object can be secured without impairing the popular basis by providing well-equipped and well-supplied models. Whatever there is of unsatisfactory in the turnout of our University system is mainly due to the default of Government in this respect. So far back as the sixties, Sir Alexander Grant put his finger on this weak point "Where but two per cent. on the Presidential revenues allowed to Bombay, the whole aspect of the Department and the Universities might, in my opinion," he pathetically pleaded, "be speedily changed for the better." I will venture to say that if Government would be pleased to spend the needful moneys on fully and properly equipping our high schools and colleges, we may safely leave, as they are, our Senates though said to be unwieldy and our Syndicates though not statutory. In the evidence I gave before the Commission I took the liberty of pointing out with the aid of tables of Fellows prepared by my friend Mr. Setalvad that there was more talk than substance in the complaint about the unwieldy and non-expert character of our Senate. I confess I saw with surprise that our Vice-Chancellor had joined in the insinuations contained in the 42nd para of the Commission's Report, where they say that their reformed Senate will be, in the main, a body of experts, and it will be protected against the incursion of voters who are brought together in large numbers only by the prospect of an election or "by a debate on some question which has been agitated out of doors." On behalf of this Senate I repel the observation as inaccurate, as illiberal, and as intolerant, leaving alone the charitable side of the question.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS.

With regard to the administrative reforms recommended by the Commission it has never ceased to me to be a matter of intense wonder that the seven accomplished gentlemen should have seriously set to work to recommend for all time courses of study for the arts and scientific degrees. These are matters in regard to which infinite diversity of opinion prevails among the most eminent men of Europe and America, and I do not think that any seven men among the most distinguished in India could be allowed to dogmatise on what the courses of teaching should be in all the Indian Universities. I should have judged that the work could only be properly left to the constituted bodies in each University to arrange from time to time in the light of increasing experience and in consonance with local circumstances, conditions, and requirements. I think it would be a calamity to lay down one pattern for the whole country. I wonder what would be said if the Universities of England and Scotland and Ireland, Oxford and Cambridge, Edinburgh and Glasgow and Dublin were invited to confirm to a pattern of courses of teaching and studies arranged by a roving Commission even of the best seven men of the three kingdoms. So far from confirming to one pattern it is of great advantage in this country that we have local Universities in the different Presidencies who can carry out their own valuable experiments in the light of local experiences.

Mr. Cowasjee H. Setalvad seconded the proposition.

PROFESSOR MULLER'S SPEECH.

Prof. O. V. Muller who was the next speaker began by expressing the position of himself and the other dissentients to the committee who had signed the minute of dissent to one of the clauses of the report. He maintained strongly that the Principals of the leading Bombay colleges should be ex-officio members of Syndicate and not have to submit to the chances of an annual election. The latter course, too, was hardly consistent with the position they should and must occupy in the University. The syndicate, whether the principals were there or not, could not propose legislation or orders of any kind for colleges without consulting them as they were the chief executive officers who alone were conversant with the needs of the institutions over which they presided. It was also consistent with the practice of Cambridge and Oxford that the heads of great colleges should have ex-officio both position and power in the University. As regards the principals of the mufussil colleges to give them seats would be an empty honour as they could hardly ever attend meetings, and to circulate papers to them would involve too much delay. He felt sure that they would be quite content to leave their interests to the care of the principals of the local colleges. With this exception he supported in the main the report of the committee of which he had been a member and set forth the reasons which had influence him and others to go against some of the recommendations of the University Commission. With regard to Section 11 of the local committee's report he strongly maintained that the Senate of each Indian University must have "full power and liberty to lay down and settle its own courses or studies and examinations according to local needs and circumstances. Local option was essential owing to the many diverse elements which made up the population of India. What suited the people of Bombay might not fit in the Punjab or Madras. Who would never dream of reducing Oxford and Cambridge and say Dublin to uniformity? In dealing with particular points in the courses proposed by the Commission, as a Wrangler he objected strongly to forcing every student to read philosophy for his final B.A. examination. No one would dream of making higher mathematics compulsory for all. It would not only be distasteful to a great many students but would probably lead to wholesale failures, for only the few took kindly to higher mathematics. The same was the case with philosophy which in some respects stood at the other end of our range of studies. To many the study of philosophy would be abhorrent if not impossible. Philosophy must therefore be an optional subject. At the same time he saw with surprise that History and Political Economy were to be made optional. He felt sure that the Senate would agree with the contention that to turn out B.A.'s who were ignorant alike of the history of their own country and of England, the heart of the Empire, of the British Constitution, that most wonderful growth, the pattern more or less of all modern representative governments, would not be treating young India fairly, for such men would be but ill-equipped for any public career, but ill-suited to deal with the many and ever increasing problems of their own country. He also opposed the entire exclusion of law from the Arts course. If a student has first to become a B.A. and then go through all his legal studies and terms there was a danger of his being an old man before he was ready to take up in earnest the work of his life. At Cambridge it was possible for at future lawyer to take an ordinary B.A degree with a law special for his final, or to take the honours course of the Law Tripos which gave him both a B.A. and an L.L.B., in 3 years during which time he might also be keeping his terms for the Bar in London. What boys were taught at school was largely of the nature of mental gymnastics, of a sort of dumbells for the brain; what young men learnt at college he urged should as far as possible have some bearing on their future career. To condemn an undergraduate who desired to be a lawyer to read for a four years' course out of which law was specially excluded seemed hardly consistent with accepted principles or the practice of older Universities. It had been urged that French should not be allowed in the Bombay University except for female students. They had no desire to begin to favouritise special legislation for the sexes. The University was at present in all its courses open to all candidates male or female. Any alteration of this principle would be a retrograde. Why, it had been urged, should Bombay alone so largely patronise French? The reason was plain enough. Bombay alone had Parsees in quantity—Parsees had taken to the study of French and it suited them. The Parsees were rather important in Bombay, and hence the locally University catered for them. This was another example in favour of local option in such matters. Pushtu might suit the Punjab and Tamil Madras, but we had no use for them here. As regards the question of allowing a modern language like French as a second language he would not discuss it here, but he mentioned that the alternative Persian—the French of Asia—was no better if a classical language was insisted on. Again, the proposal to abolish the previous examination seemed undesirable, though it was urged that Bombay alone went in for it and though as the Hon. Mr. Mehta had once explained, it had been introduced by a "coup d'etat" of Sir Richard Temple. If it were abolished it would be necessary to raise the standard of teaching right through all the high schools. The College freshmen were not at present able to read at once for the intermediate examination. Moreover, it would be very bad for the majority of young freshmen just released from the discipline of school and embarked on the greater freedom of a college career to have no examination before them for two years. It would have the undoubted effect of many of them developing idly habits at once, which would ruin or mar their University careers. There was no examination for the B. A. candidate during his last two years, it was true, but then he was an older man and more imbued with the responsibilities of life and not a row lad released from school. Finally, as regards the age limit for Matriculation, personally he preferred to trust to the discretion of master and parents and college authorities not to allow an immature youth to work beyond his strength. But he desired to leave the door open for those occasional prodigies of genius to whom it might be of vital importance that they should be able to rise as rapidly as their exceptional abilities permitted. If a limit was to be fixed it should be 15 and not 16. If the limit were fixed at 15 it were possible for a student to go through his four years' University course here and then proceed to Cambridge and arrive there at the ordinary age of undergraduates. This was often done by Bombay's more brilliant students. He might instance the Cama brothers and two or three other Elphinstonians who after a trilliant degree here, had held scholarships at St. John's College, Cambridge, been Wranglers and then passed into the Indian Civil Service. Such a career required an early beginning, but it had been often successfully pursued by brilliant men, no doubt, it should not be made impossible.

THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay said he had not had the honour before that time of addressing the Senate of the Bombay University, and if his address on the present occasion should have any merit at all, it should have the merit of brevity. He was exceedingly interested in that report, the adoption of which was so ably moved by the Hon. Mr. Mehta and supported by other gentleman. He confessed that he felt little anxiety with reference to the proposed changes in the constitution of the Senate. He was glad to find that the members of the committee who had made that report had been conservative in the line they had taken. He approved very much that they should have limited the number of the Senate to two hundred. He would, however, like to say a few words with regard to the third paragraph in which it was stated "that the Senate is of opinion that the tenure of Fellowship should as at present be for life, but that a Fellow not attending any meeting of the Senate for a period to be fixed in that behalf should by reason of such absence, lose his Fellowship. He was not particularly anxious for himself, because he had the advantage of being an ex-officio Fellow, but if that had not been the case he was quite sure that under the operation of that rule his own name would have been expunged from the list. It was of course no fault of his own nor the fault of those who sent out notices that he was not able to be present at the Senate meetings. He had to make engagements a long way ahead: and as it was his duty to travel over the whole of the Presidency it was quite impossible for him to make sure of attending the meetings at a short notice. He should make an apology for his frequent absence when he was unfortunately away from the country, but during the time that he was in India his absence was due more to the fact that the notice given was not sufficient to alter his engagements so as to permit of his being present at the meetings of the Senate. He did not think that even if he was present his deliberations would be of any value to them, but he felt sure that their deliberations would be of great value to him. If the Senate out of consideration for him, and of the good that they might do him, were to send out notice giving him a longer time to make his own arrangements, he would be able to attend their meetings.

The Vice-Chancellor said he was not sure that the convenience of the University would always be met by extending the notice beyond the present number of sixteen days, which may found to be somewhat inconvenient. However, that was a matter for future consideration.

MR. MEHTA'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, in replying, on the debate, said he was expressing the opinion of a very large majority that it had been a great pleasure to see among them the Lord Bishop, who took a keen interest in and who sympathised with all the educational functions not only in the whole of the Presidency but the whole of India. (Hear, hear.) It was a great satisfaction to them to observe that they had his Lordship's approbation of the resolution embodied in the report. With regard to what fell from Professor Muller as to the ex-officio character of the Principals of colleges he might inform the Senate the reason why the committee came to the resolutions which they did. They discussed the question at very great length, and in the first place they found that it was both an impracticable and an unequal thing to do. Why should only the Principals of Bombay colleges be only ex-officio members of the Syndicate? There were many colleges spread over the Presidency with able Principals at their heads, and he saw no reason why the Principals of the four existing Bombay colleges only should be made ex-officio members of that body. But what about the Principal of colleges which might spring up hereafter in Bombay? Professor Muller was not able to answer that question. He (Professor Muller) could not quite make up his mind whether the ex-officio character of the Syndicate in regard to the Principals should be confined to the existing colleges, or that it should also be extended to colleges that might spring up in the future. He was surprised to hear from a liberal gentleman like Professor Muller that it was a question of dignity. He failed to see where was the loss of dignity on the part of the Principals offering themselves for election. Was it not a far stronger position for the representatives of colleges to occupy to be returned with the free and spontaneous votes of the Faculties to which they belonged than to sit as ex-officio members of the Syndicate? He was glad to see that the Senate was unanimous as to the merits of the different points submitted for the opinion of their committee.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried nem con.

The Vice-Chancellor said he was desirous of making a brief statement and it was this. He might have vacated the chair and inaugurated a debate upon the subject of the motion, but he did not deem it expedient to do so for many reasons, especially because of his own relation to the Universities Commission. He did not, of course, endorse things that had been said that night. Although they had not here the practice which prevailed in many assemblies of recording dissents at the close of the discussions, he wished it to be stated that he dessented from the resolution which had been passed.

The Senate then dispersed.

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD DAY, MONDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY.

HANDICAPS.

The Colaba Stakes—1 mile and 3 furlongs—Cretonne 10 10 Glen Albyn 9 0, Swiftsure 8 7, Veneda 8 4, Ayrdale 8 0, Ritnal 7 13, Peninsular 7 7, Trenton 7 5, Leonidas 7 4, and Misty 6 4. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

The Stud Stakes—5 furlongs—Gentle Lady 9 12, Upstart 9 8, Recollect 8 8, Evensong 8 6, Lady Newcrook 7 0, Triumph 6 10 and Sydney 6 0.

The Asian Stakes—7 furlongs—Brigand 9 7, Grey Fox 9 1, Oriental 9 0, Shalboon 8 12, Special 8 7, Rose 8 6, Dispute 8 4, Granite II 8 1, Turkish Flag II 8 0, Ptarmigan 7 10, Huddal 7 9, and Shelter 6 7.

The Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Purse—9 furlongs—Mameluke 9 12, Hydari 9 8, Muswood 8 12, Naranjee 8 11, Gallant 8 7, Mankoom 8 6, Brigand 8 4, Achilles 8 0, Special 7 7, Rubic 7 5, Admirer 7 2, Zoorat 7 0, Alexis 6 12, Fakeer II 6 12, and Musicotee 6 4.

The Stewards Purse—5 furlongs—Yankee Boy 9 13, Minimus 9 11, Indabba 9 9, Biley 8 12, Metalgia 8 7, Olga 8 3, Alma 7 11, Wink 7 10, Malice 7 8, New Oswestry 7 3, Cinder 7 0, Annie Laurie 6 13, Lady Smith II 6 7, and Not Yet 6 4.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Colaba Stakes—Alix, Loch Arden, Vasto, Mulwalla, Keenan, La Regina, Cretonne, Misty, and Ritnal.

The Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Purse—Mason, Regal, Sandow, Rosman, Shahin, Talisman, Mameluke, Gallant and Brigand.

The Stud Stakes—Bellary, Phil and Bijley.

The Stewards Purse—Lady Avon, Amaross, Comeback, Minnieshaha, Min, Key West, Golightly, Biley, Metalgia, Not Yet and Annie Laurie.

The Mahim Stakes—Ard Patrick, Astervid, Gasella, Nagrot, Mintmaster, Bengal, Rex II, Irish Boy, Reserve, White Hussar, Burmakhi, Surgeon, Syria, Chamberlain, Daylight, Lord Kitchener, Kour Sahib, Turf King, Young Dijia, Meteor and Sincea.

The Asian Stakes—Bridoon, Reputation, Panalia II, Marmion, For Ever, Young Talisman, Shirmalee, Mouumma, Rose, Ptarmigan, Granite II, Grey Fox and Huddal.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

			F.	M.
1st	Race	The Stud Stakes	3	20
2nd	"	The Asian Stakes	3	50
3rd	"	The Mahim Stakes	4	20
4th	"	The Colaba Stakes	4	50
5th	"	Sir Cowasji Jehangir Purse	5	20
6th	"	The Stewards Purse	5	50

By kind permission of Major Carnegy and the Officers, 2nd Bombay Infantry, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

Local Time.

	P.	M.
Colaba	2	30
Church Gate	2	35
Grant Road	2	41
Arrives at Mahaluxmi	2	45

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 15th February 1903.

The Ceylon Government have been advised that the s. s. Dunera will sail at Colombo on February 13th for Boer prisoners of war. Colonel Viguet, however, has written down from Diyatalawa that there is only one prisoner who can go by her. The other 13 prisoners though expected to take the oath have not done so yet.

TROUBLE IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

A POLICE COURT SEQUEL.

CHARGE AGAINST A MILITARY OFFICER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, heard the case in which Mr. Nanabhoy Hormusjee Moos, solicitor, and Mr. Pestonjee J. Padshah, barrister-at-law, have charged Captain O. de L. E. Winter, R. F. A., with intentional insult with intent to provoke a breach of the peace under Section 504 of the Indian Penal Code and Section 120 of the Indian Railway Act 9 of 1890, clauses b and c. Mr. H. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani, and Moos, solicitors, with Mr. Welinker, pleader, appeared for the complainants, while Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, defended the accused.

Before the hearing of the case was proceeded with Mr. Dunlop said his client, Captain Winter, had written, through his solicitors, an apology to Mr. Padshah and Mr. Moos for what he had said in the heat of the moment and had made a statement which he wished to read in the court. He asked the Court if he thought fit to read the statement, and then consider whether this was a case in which there was anything.

Mr. Payne did not wish the Court should depart from its usual procedure and have the accused's statement read first. He said the statement made by Mr. Dunlop seemed to aggravate the original offence to a very large extent. There were two things to which he (Mr. Payne) took exception. The one was that the accused was said to have acted in the heat of the moment. That meant that what the complainants had stated in their information was incorrect. He thought that that was a statement which Mr. Dunlop could well have left out, and which certainly did not tend to lessen the offence. The other thing to which he took exception was the written apology. By reading the statement his Worship would find out that the accused wanted to make out that there was nothing in the case. His Worship had already decided that it was a proper case for summons to issue, and in the face of that to say that there was nothing in the case that was aggravating. It would also lead one to infer that the statements in the information were either incorrect or exaggerated. The suggestion, he submitted, instead of lessening the offence, magnified it. He could not advise his clients to do anything but ask for justice. He did not think that either the letter written or the statement to be made would serve in any way than as an attempt to burke the inquiry. Having regard to all these circumstances he had decided to proceed with the case.

The Magistrate said after what had fallen from Mr. Payne it did not appear possible for the Court to ask the complainants to accept the apology and compromise the case. He would, however, take the fact of an apology having been tendered and the wording of the apology into consideration in passing sentence. His Worship did not think it would be right to stop the case there.

Mr. Nanabhoy Hormasjee Moos, one of the complainants, examined by Mr. Payne, said after the train had stopped at the Mahaluxmi Station the accused came up to the door of the compartment, accompanied by his servant. There were three packages with him, viz., a bed, a trunk, and a package in which something was tied up. Under the orders of the accused the servant put the luggage in the compartment. He first put the package under the seat where Mrs. Padshah was seated. Mr. and Mrs. Padshah were seated opposite each other. Mrs. Padshah was seated with her back to the engine. In putting the package the servant gave a push to Mrs. Padshah. Then the bedding was placed right on his (witness's) feet and the trunk followed. The servant then put the accused's hat on Mrs. Padshah's lap, which Mr. Padshah immediately removed and put on one side. The accused all this time stood looking on, but made no remonstrance with the servant or gave no apology to Mrs. Padshah. The accused then got into the compartment, and after the train started he stood near the door between Mr. and Mrs. Padshah, looking out of the window. He stood there for a minute or so in such a manner as to annoy Mrs. Padshah. From what the witness observed of the attitude of the accused it was quite possible that the accused must have felt that he was annoying Mrs. Padshah. Mr. Padshah told Mrs. Padshah to move a little further, but before she could do so the accused

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.

ENTERTAINMENT AND ADDRESS.

THE Mahomedan and other communities of Bombay gave an entertainment to the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee on Saturday evening in the Anjuman-I-Islam Hall, Hornby Road, and presented him with an address in honour of his having been for a short period elevated to the exalted position of Chief Justice of his Majesty's High Court of Bombay. The gathering was large and of a thoroughly representative character. The building was brilliantly illuminated and tastefully decorated with flags, palm leaves, and festoons of flowers. The main entrance was surmounted by a huge triumphal arch, blazing with hundreds of multi-coloured lamps, while pyramids of white light interspersed with Kitson lamps were arranged in the whole compound. The guests began to arrive shortly after 9 o'clock, and were received at the main entrance by Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Mr. Kazi Kabirudin and Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, and escorted to the Library Hall on the upper floor, which for the time being had been converted into a drawing room, splendidly arranged. The Band of the 21st Bombay Native Infantry was stationed in the compound and played selections of music. The host of the evening arrived at half past 9 o'clock and was cordially received by the gathering who cheered him as he entered the reception hall. Among those present were: Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. the Hon. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Mr. John Stiven, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dixit, Professor O. V. Muller, Sir r. George Lund, Mr. John Wallace, Mr. Kazi Kabirudin Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, Mr T. J. Strangman, Mr. E H Aitken Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, Mr. D. D. Davar, Mr. H C. Kurlavala, Mr. A. F Unvala, Mr J. B. Petit, Mr H. Payne, Mr. Amirudin Tyabjee, Nawabzada Nasrula Khan, Mr. Hormusjee N. Vakil, Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Mr. Hoosein B. Tyabjee, Mr. S. Shelim, Dr. E. F. Underwood, Mr. David Gostling, Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhoy, Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas, Khan Bahadur Darasha B. Chichgar, Mr. F. M. Dastur, Mr. Kalabhoy Lalloobhoy, Dr K. E. Dadachanjee, Mr. Chimanlal H Setalvad, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Dr. Masina, Mr. Pestonjee Maneckjee Kanga, Mr S. Mahomed Bey, Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Makba, Mr. Limjee N. Banajee, Mr Sorabjee F Cursetjee Dhondy, Mr. F. P. Pavri, Mr. G. N. Nadkarney, Moulvi Hadayatoola, Hajee Usuf Hajee Ismail, Rao Bahadur Vassonjee Khimjee, Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar, and Syed Mainudin.

After some time having been spent by the host in conversing with some of those present, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram came forward and read the following address:—To the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee—Sir,—We the members of the Musulman and other communities of Bombay, crave leave to offer you this address to mark the occasion of a Musalman and a native of India having been for the first time called upon to fill, for however short a period the exalted position of Chief Justice of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay. (Applause.) The occasion, Sir is one on which the Musalman as well as the other communities of India may well rejoice together as they now do, both because your appointment is the most striking and practical proof of the liberality of British Rule under which so little difference is made between the ruling class and the class which it rules, and also because the honour has fallen on one who has the confidence both of Government and the public and the admiration and esteem of all. (Applause.) The fact of your being the Senior Judge and consequently being appointed to act for the Chief Justice seems simple and natural, and yet we venture to think that it is one which will mark an epoch in the history of the relations of the rulers and ruled in India. It is a matter of extreme gratification to all of us and to all friends of Indians to see that one who has devoted himself so well and so long to the cause of Musalman education, and who has striven so hard for the advancement not only of his own community but of all the communities of India, and of whose labours an Institution like the Anjuman-i-Islam, where we are met to-night, is a noble monument, should have become the recipient of this high honour and dignity. We congratulate you, Sir, and in doing so we congratulate ourselves that you are one of us. We take this opportunity of publicly expressing our joy and satisfaction at your appointment as Acting Chief Justice, and hope that there may be still greater honours in store for you. In conclusion, we pray to Almighty God to grant unto you health and long life to enable you to serve your country and your community. (Applause.)

The address was enclosed in a beautifully carved silver casket and was presented to Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee, who in reply said: He was extremely affected by the address which had been so kindly presented to him that evening. Although it had been very kindly said that there was no exaggeration in the remarks which had been made for his past services yet he could not but feel that they were far too indulgent and highly gratifying. No one was far more conscious of his own short-comings than himself, and he could not but feel, notwithstanding the assertion to the contrary, that there was great exaggeration in the laudatory address. It was perfectly true that he had for a series of years taken some interest in the cause of Mahomedan education and it would be a mere affectation on his part to deny that he was highly gratified at being entertained in the very hall in regard to which he might say he had taken some part. To all friends of Mahomedan education it could not but be a matter of congratulation that though backward as they had been throughout India for fifty years, he was now rejoicing to find that there was not wanting signs of their reawakening, a fact which was justified by the institution of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay and also sister institution such as the Anjuman Literary Islam Gymkhana and Islam Club. These institutions which owed their origin to the noble disinterested, and devoted band of Musalman patriots, marked the epoch of the history of the advancement of the Mahomedan community in India. He was sorry to say that some of those patriots who had been his guide in establishing those institutions had left them for good. But he was happy to say there were still some among them and many more would be forthcoming to push forward institutions similar in character and to sustain and support them. In conclusion he thanked the gathering for the honour done to him. (Loud Applause)

The guests then proceeded to the refreshment tables arranged in a shamiana in the rear compound and dispersed after 11 o'clock.

DURBAR VISIONS.

Wake! for the Morning, with triumphant Might
Has cast aside the Fetters of the night:
And lo! the Artist of the East has brushed
The Jumma Musjid with a golden Light.

Dreaming at Dawn of dreadful Dilhi Dist,
Within my Tent a friendly Face is thrust,
Crying "Awake! Awake! come out and see,
The Brilliancy of Barney's Bundobust."

. . . . . .

Amid the Throng fast jabbering the[Bat
I stood to see the great Procession start;
And suddenly one more impatient cried—
"Which is the Duke, and which the Mulki Lat?"

Where Mogul Chiefs, with gorgeous Retinue,
Rode in their Pride acclaiming armies through,
The Viceroy passes in resplendent State,
Teaching historic Pomp a thing or two.

Enter this Amphitheatre sublime,
Never before, in all the march of Time,
Has mortal Eye gazed on so grand a scene,
As this august Imperial Pantomime.

See with what regal glittering Display,
Their Homage to The Emperor to pay,
How Raja after Raja makes his bow,
And one by one creeps silently away!

Ah, leave the Soured to wrangle, and with me
The Murmurs of the Querulous let be;
And in some corner of the Hubbub coucht,
Thank the Great Power who gave these Eyes to see.

. . . . . .

They say the Pariah and Jackal stray
Where surged the crowd on Coronation Day:
And C—n, that great Consul—the Wild Boar
Romps where he stood, and he is far away.

Sweet silver light steals softly o'er the Plain,
The moon of Heaven is rising once again:
How oft hereafter rising shall she look
For some Tamasha such as this—in vain!

And when thy footsteps fall upon the Sod,
Which in high State, Viceregal Feet have trod;
And find it given up to kite and crow,
Bow down thy Head and murmur "Ichabod."

C. B. in the "Pioneer."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use 'The Mexican Hair Renewer,' for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

ARE THE PARSIS ADVANCING?

The "Voice of India" says:—The marriage of a Parsi merchant in town with a Eurasian lady of culture, and the subsequent admission of the latter into the Zoroastrian fold, has again raised the old question—Are we Parsis advancing? As to this particular marriage and conversion I have nothing but sympathy to offer—though it is doubtful if the community would have put up with either event had the parties been poor or obscure. Mr. K. R. Kama, Dastur Hoshang Jamaspji and others, who have worked consistently for years on this behalf, are to be congratulated on being able to gather this first-fruit of their enlightened efforts. The teachings of Zoroaster and his deputies on the subject seem to be clear. The admission of deserving and duly qualified outsiders into the fold of the faithful is not only a logical but also a practical necessity, and it is to be doubly welcomed now that Parsis have lost their political supremacy and their religion has ceased to be a State religion. But with every respect for the venerable reformers, whom I am sorely tempted even to learn from, we must insist upon proper care and discrimination being used in the matter. We must determine whom, when, and how to admit to religious and social partnership. We must lay down the test—moral, physical, and intellectual. Hitherto we have taken, as a rule, upon probably the worst material available; hence Hindu and Mahomedan women and children born to them. Herein lies one of the perils of our near future. The effects of such admixture are painfully visible in our midst.

Secondly, if Parsi young men of the period—keen in the pursuit of new pleasures—are encouraged to marry outside the community, what is to become of the girls of the community? That question has to be solved. Already we have a colony of "old maids" among us. Is this desirable in a population so limited? Late marriage in India appears to me to be as undesirable as infant marriage.

As to the question of general advance, we have not much to boast of, glancing over a period of, say, 15-20 years. There has been a welcome redistribution of wealth, to be sure—many more families have secured a competency than before, though fewer families than before are now enormously wealthy. Anyhow, the Professional classes have more or less replaced the losses sustained by most of our commercial families. So far we may take the material prosperity of the people to have been fairly well maintained. Nevertheless, we see poverty and destitution almost in every part of the town where the Parsis congregate. What is the cause of this? The one cause of all causes is an abnormal increase of wants; not only have our wants grown more numerous and more pressing; they have also become much more gross. In a large section of the community life has become a sarabaud of naked, transparent animalism—eat, drink and be merry, taking as little account of to-morrow as we did of yesterday. Clubs, theatres and races; late hours and running through the not particularly fat patrimony—in short, fierce appetites among our young men; indolence, neglect of duties and a showy aimless round of existence, leading to hysteria and other ailments, among our young women all this means the disruption, of home and the destruction of soul. The restraining influences of religion has been withdrawn to an extent of which none can be aware save those who have penetrated the inner life of the people. Faith has declined in every way, whilst temples and towers have ostensibly multiplied. Look at our priestly class. What a fine material for spiritual upheaval! And yet how shamefully neglected! In their turn, the priestly class seem to have taken to a life of piracy—anything and everything they can seize hold of, from the mumbling of prayers to match-making, gambling and perhaps worse occupations. The more self-respecting among them have foresworn their hereditary calling and those that have remained behind have to eke out a life of abject dependence on their lay patrons being too slow to run with the rotten majority. One striking instance of this topsy-turvydom of Parsi society is our patriarch, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. Here is an ideal high-priest, qualified alike by birth, temper and trailing, who has had almost all his life to burn incense at the shrine of the square-eyed and squalid goddess of Party Politics! In dividual citizen may be a creature of circumstances: not so the community that fails to appreciate even a half-full value.

Among the more insidious of our social and economic diseases is the employment of outsiders as nurses—wet and dry—cooks, "boys," and personal attendants. Count up the number of Chinese and other nurses and cooks in Parsi households, and try to realize what a drain of resources it represents. (By the same token learn of the Goanese community, see to their own interests? The outside employment of so many of their women must tell disastrously on their home life.) And all this drain goes on while our own poor are starving. Why do we thus? Why not "induce" them if they are unwilling to enter domestic service? Is race a point in their favour; is it a case of stooping to conquer. But this consideration is not half so serious as the social side. How much of non-Parsi blood we must have taken to during the last thirty years! The thing is too dreadful to contemplate. God knows how many of our modern diseases—how much of the insolence, meanness, cowardice, and other vices, unknown before are due to outside blood, one of the purest by any means. To this pass, then, have the children of India come—the salt of the earth, born to lead and to command, a race with hands and feet, and mind to boot, to rule and not to be ruled. What outlook is surely ahead for such a people? Will we come out triumphant from the process of attrition, or will it merge into some other race? Again, will the Parsis cease to be Parsi a few generations hence?

But the best, the most [illegible] in the earnest, the [illegible] editor, Let the Punchayat call [illegible] and appoint two or three Committees to enquire into the economic, social and religious question in point. The time will then come for upon the reports of the committees, as to methods, the best seem to be to take the priests and the women in hand first. With their splendid heritage of intelligence and power of initiative, the priestly class should prove the sheet-anchor of our future progress if properly equipped for their mission in life. But if they have not lived all spiritual capacity, what is to prevent qualified laymen from being elected to the priestly office? In our women, again, we have in a way the most valuable material for such regeneration as we seek. The mothers of the race are practically its makers. With all their faults, Parsi women have the saving grace not only of common-sense, but also of self-denial. These virtues must be made the most of. Whatever the methods to be adopted, it is undoubtedly time for a beginning to be made. Things are not as they seem with the Parsis as a race. With philosophy and morality simmering on the surface, the roots of life are not a little choked by the primordial mud an i slime.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 16th February.

1. The Squadron will parade at the Queen's Statue this (Monday) morning, at 6-30 a.m.
Dress—Drill order, Khaki.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th February.

1. Detail—Orderly Sergts for the week:—
No. 1 Company—Sergt R B Lenahan, next for duty Sergt D A Pinder.
No. 2 Company—Sergt W Thomson, next for duty Sergt H J Long.

2. The following drills will take place this week:—
No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound).
Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill.
No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head-quarters).
Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill.

3. The following member having resigned has been struck off the strength of the Corps from this date Gunner H H Bowack.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th February.

1. "F" and "G" Companies will parade to-day (Monday) the 16th instant, at St. Mary's College grounds, Byculla, at 8-15 p.m.
Dress.—Plain clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

2. "D" Company will parade on Tuesday next, the 17th instant, at the Telegraph Quarters, Wadby Road, at 8 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes with Rifles and Side Arms.

3. "A," "B" and "C" Companies will parade on Thursday next, the 19th instant, at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 6-30 p.m.
Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

4. "E" Company will parade on Sunday the 22nd instant Time and place to be notified hereafter.

5. The Range will be closed from Monday the 23rd instant until further orders.

6. Leave of absence has been granted to Vol V G Ibbons, B Company, from the 1st February to 31st March 1903.

By Order.
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 28th February to 7th March 1903, both days inclusive.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH.

THE annual general meeting of this Association was held on Friday, at Government House, when H. E. Lady Northcote (the president) occupied the chair. The following members were present:—Lady Jenkins, Lady Petit, Mrs. Badruddeen Tyabjee, Mrs. Crowe, Mrs. Aston, Mrs. Solomon Sassoon, Mrs. M. B. Barbhaya, Mrs. Rustamjee B. Jejeebhoy, Mrs. C. A. Abdoollatiff, Mrs. J. A. Turner, Miss Abbott, Mrs. Hussan Ali, Mrs. Meer Aun Ali, Miss Dhunbai, F Banaji, Mrs Colin Burns, Mrs. S D Bastavalla, Mrs. Dick, Mrs. J. J. Gazder, Miss Gostling, Mrs. P. A. Hormusjee, Mrs. Hume, Miss, Hunt, Mrs M A. Hyderi, Begum Mumtazjehan Nussarullakhan, Miss J. C Jehanghir, Dr. Guroobhai Kermarker, Miss K. N Kabrajee Mrs Ledgard, Mrs Ananji Naranji Mrs Nanabhoy Nusservanji, Mrs Nikambe, Mrs. Somanji, D Petit, Mrs J B Petit, Mrs D B Petit, Miss B D Petit, Mrs F C Petit, Miss B R Parakh, Mrs R S Powvalla, Mrs K S Powvalla, Mrs J L Panday, Miss Meherbai F Panday, Mrs Procter, Mrs Noel Paton, Mrs P N Patel, Mrs P H Rustomjee, Mrs Hugh Symons, Mrs Rustam J Tailyarkhan, Miss D E Wacha, Mrs K J Wadia, Miss J A Wadia, and Mrs Watson. The two honorary secretaries, Mrs Childe, and Miss Manockjee Cursedjee. The honorary lecture secretary Mrs D J Tata, and the honorary work guild secretary Mrs Quicks. As visitors: Lady Lucy Hicks Beach, Dr Appell, Mrs Collie, Miss J B Parakh, Miss Jalboy Sett and Miss Wilson.

The Executive Committee's report for the year 1902 was presented as follows:—During the year there have been five Committee meetings. The 1st at Government House, 2nd at Mrs. Candy's, 3rd at Mrs. Budroodeen Trabjee's, 4th at Mrs. Crowe's, and 5th at Lady Jenkins'. In accordance with Rule XI., namely that the work guild should bear the name of the existing President of this Association, her Excellency graciously consented to let it be styled "The Lady Northcote Work Guild." Owing to Mrs. Parakh being in mourning, her daughter, Mrs. Powvala, has undertaken the duties of the Work Guild Honorary Treasurer for the present. In March Mrs. MacArthur resigned the Work Guild Secretaryship on account of her enforced long absences from Bombay. Mrs. Herbert then took up this appointment, but also gave it up in October, on her departure for England, since when the work has been carried on by Mrs. Quicks. We are glad to say that Mrs. D. J. Tata has become lecture secretary in succession to Miss Benson, M. D., and at her suggestion, it was agreed that the monthly lectures might sometimes be varied by readings, recitations, musical afternoon etc. A circular was sent in July to such members as were then in Bombay—in all 86—urging them afresh to be school or hospital visitors, but met with no hearty response; only four consenting to visit schools, three to visit hospitals, and two to visit both. Some teachers have used the books in our library, and have appreciated the privilege. Messrs. MacMillan and Co., publishers, have again added eight books to our collection this year, and a letter of thanks from the Association has been sent them. In October Miss Manning with her usual kindness and interest sent us from the London Central Committee a few books and other little gifts to be given to some of the Girls' Schools in Bombay. These were sent to several schools with a notice, stating from whom they had come, and asking the head mistresses to award the same as they thought best. From the letters of thanks received, we learn that the gifts were much appreciated. At the December Committee meeting, it was resolved that in honour of the coronation year a sum of Rs 150 be given from the funds of this Association to provide blankets and toys for the permanent use of the patients of the Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy Hospital. We have again to announce the absence of candidates for our scholarship of Rs. 10 for the best European or Eurasian pupil studying Vernacular. For some years it has been left to the Educational Inspector to award this prize to the best Normal Scholar. We requested that in future a competitive examination might be held for normal scholars desiring to obtain this scholarship, but this could not be done last year, owing to want of time. The following are the scholarship winners for the year:—One Scholarship of Rs 10 per mensem; Miss Edith Hall, Convent Normal School, Clare Road, Byculla, two scholarships of Rs. 6 each per mensem; Gulbai Sorabji Pascal and Meherbai Manekji Kawadia, Alexandra Native Girl's English Institution; two scholarships of Rs. 3 each per mensem, Pudabai Harischandra, Students Literary and Scientific Society's School, and Meherozai Hirajibai Sunder, Alexandra's Native Girls' English Institution. There was only one Purdah Party during the year given by Mrs. Madhavadas Vithaldas at the residence of her father Mr. Tribhovandas Mungaldas, which our Excellency Lady Northcote honoured with her presence. During the absence of our honorary Treasurer, Mr. D. R. Chichgar, his son-in-law, Mr. [illegible] M. has performed the duties of this office. In conclusion we have the pleasure to announce that our Excellency Lady Northcote has become a life members of this Association. At the end of last year our members numbered 145. Eleven new members were elected during 1902, 2 rejoined, 14 resigned, and 3 have died, thus making a total of 141.

A report was also presented dealing with lectures delivered during the year.

The report of Lady Northcote's Work Guild was as follows:—At the beginning of the year Mrs. Herbert was honorary secretary to the Guild, but, on her leaving for England in November, Mrs. Quicks took her place, Mrs. D. Parakh continued to act as honorary treasurer. The usual enquiry was made from the various hospital and institutions the Guild is accustomed to help, as to the their requirements, and answers were received from all, except the Arthur Road Hospital who sent no reply. One fresh hospital was helped—the Modi Khana Boy. All the Hospitals and Institutions received the full number of garments asked for except Mrs Hume's American Mission whose requirements exceeded by double the sum expended on them last year. The clothes were cut out and prepared by European ladies, and distributed to various Parsee ladies and one European lady, who had them made up at their own expense. As soon as the garments were returned made up, they were sent off to the various hospitals and institutions who test fied by their grateful letters of acknowledgment the use and benefit they derived from the Work Guild. The thanks of the members are due to the following European ladies who prepared and cut out the work:—Mrs. Herbert—J. J. Hospital, Dr. Bradley's Hindu School, Indo British Institution, and Mr. Hume's American Mission; Mr. Symington—St Peter's School, Mazagon; Mrs. Metaxa—St. John's Home, Oomerkhadi; Mrs. Guilty—Widows' Home, Tardeo; Mrs. Fairclough—Cama and Albless Hospitals; Mrs. Webb—St. Joseph's Home, and Mrs. Quicks—Petit and Bai Motibai and Modikhana Bay Hospital; and to the following Parsee ladies who had the work made up—Lady Jamsetji, Miss Jamsetji, Lady Petit, Mrs. N. N. Wadia, Mrs. J. B. Petit, Mrs. Parakh, Mrs. Powvalla, Mrs. M. D. Cama, Mrs. Dara Dastoor, Mrs. Bomanjee Petit, Mrs. J. B. Dalal, Miss D. E. Watcha, Mrs. B. F. Patel, Mrs. D. J. Tata, Mrs. J. N Tata, Mrs. R. D Sethna, Mrs. N. J. Wadia, Miss C. D Dubash, Mrs. R. B Jejeebhoy, Mrs. K. S Powvall, Mrs. D. B Petit, Mrs. F. C Petit, Miss B. D Petit, Mrs. N. P Khan, Mrs. S. D Dubash, Miss Dosna B Khan, Miss Dana B Khan, and one European Lady—Miss Bayley.

The following is the list of hospitals and institutions showing the number of garments given and the sum expended on each for the year 1902, and the sum expended on each for the year 1901;—

Hospital or Institution.	Number of Garments.	1902. Sum Expended. Rs. a. p.	1901. Sum Expended. Rs. a. p.
Jamsetji Jeejibhoy	335	227 0 6	800 0 0
Bai Motibai Hospital	198		
Petit Hospital	291		
St Peter's School, Mazagon	188	145 10 6	155 9 6
Cama and Albless Hospitals	179	60 10 3	89 14 6
*Widow's Home, Tardeo	...	146 10 6	107 8 0
Indo British Institution	198	127 10 3	200 0 0
Mrs Hume's American Mission	120	64 7 7	87 12 0
St John's Home, Oomerkhadi	156	95 10 9	50 0 0
Dr Bradley's Hindu School	132	62 15 0	65 0 3
St Joseph's Home	91	75 8 6	120 5 6
			For Arthur Road Hospital. 35 13 3
Modikhana Bay Hospital	126	52 5 9	1,153 15 9
Total—12 Hospitals & Institutions	1,906	1,048 9 4	

*This Institution was given the materials to make up for themselves at the inmates' own request.

It was unanimously resolved that from the balance in hand—(Rs. 3,496-4-11—a sum of Rs. 1,000 be given on behalf of this Association to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital Nursing Fund.

After the meeting her Excellency Lady Northcote kindly entertained all the members at tea.

RECENT news from Jellalabad mentions that the Governor of Afghan Turkistan, Sirdar Ali Khan, has lately arrested and sent to Kabul four Russian subjects whom he discovered in his territories and who were not able to give a satisfactory account of themselves. One of these men died on the road to Kabul, and the others are detained under surveillance there, but are allowed to go about in the bazar. They apparently give themselves out as Mahomedans and traders by profession.

THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

AN ADDRESS BY MR. SEVESTRE IN MADRAS.

A special meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce was held, on the 3rd instant, to hear an address from Mr. James Sevestre, Secretary for India and the East, of the Commercial Intelligence Bureau, Limited, London, on the aims and the objects of the Bureau. The Hon. Sir George Arbuthnot Chairman, presided. Mr. Sevestre described the objects of the Bureau, its methods, system of working, and the information it circulated.

Sir George Arbuthnot said he supposed that Mr. Sevestre contemplated only the sowing of the seed on that occasion, and did not expect to reap any immediate harvest, for the methods that he had unfolded were such as naturally required consideration. The main idea of the Bureau which Mr. Sevestre represented was to assist the Chambers of Commerce in conjunction with the Bureau which it was proposed by the Government of India to institute. It would certainly be a matter for their serious consideration whether the Commercial Intelligence Bureau could be of assistance to them in connection with the Government Bureau. What they wanted from the Government Bureau was not merely statistics and tabulated information, but also practical assistance and that, he thought, could hardly come within the scope of the Commercial Bureau, the object of which was purely the dissemination of information. As he was going to Calcutta to be present at the dinner of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to commemorate the 50th anniversary of its formation, he would have an opportunity of seeing the leading gentlemen connected with Commerce in Calcutta and ascertaining their views on the subject.

It would be an advantage to them if the leading Chambers of Commerce in India could arrive at a general consensus of opinion, and this would undoubtedly have more weight with the Government of India than if each one held a different view. They might ascertain from the Calcutta and Bombay Chambers what their view were, to see whether it would be possible to make a joint representation to the Government of India as to the methods by which they all might advantageously use that Bureau.

There was an informal discussion as to the work that could be undertaken by the Bureau, and before the Meeting dispersed a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Sevestre.

Mr. Sevestre has paid a visit to Bombay and it is understood he will return here after visiting Calcutta.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

THERE was again another crowded house on Saturday evening at Harmston's Circus. The programme was again re-arranged and altered, and there is every prospect of a continued series of big attendances. This week a special attraction is being made of a clever ballet "The Fiests at Seville." This from a spectacular point of view is by far the best thing that has been done at the Circus. It includes a burlesque on a Spanish bull fight, and it is extremely amusing. The dresses worn on this production are in every way a credit to those who have had the arrangement of the ballet. They have been specially imported from London. While the act is in progress the circus arena from beginning to end is a blaze of colour. This production has been arranged under the direction of Mr. G. Jondeschewsky. All the members of the company proved that their resources are by no means exhausted, and that they have still new things to give the public which are quite equal to their varied performances of the last three weeks. To-night an interesting little ceremony will take place, the jockey and trainer of Chillagoe, the winner of the Great Western Handicap on Saturday, being presented with trophies.

H. H. THE NIZAM IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY morning, His Highness the Nizam accompanied by Nawab Afsar Daula, visited the Locksley Hall, Byculla, where he was received by Mr. Oosman Jumail, J. P. His Highness desired to see horses, and Mr. Oosman Jumal, who is the sole proprietor of the concern of the late Sardar Oomer Jumal, showed him several Arab, Persian and Australian animals. Mr. Oosman also showed his Highness some carriages. Mr. Oosman Jumal afterwards thanked for his Highnes the honour he had conferred on him by paying a visit to Locksley Hall, and then garlanded his Highness and Nawab Afsab Daula, and presented them with bouquets.

In the afternoon his Highness and the staff visited Mr. Mahomedali's theatre at Grant Road and saw an Urdu play, which was specially performed in his honour.

BROPHY TO MEET POWELL.

UNDER arrangements made by Jack McAuliffe Harry Brophy and Harry Powell will meet in a genuine match on Wednesday night. The fight is to take place at the Novelty Theatre, and a big house is expected. Brophy three times won the middle weight championship of India, and Powell styles himself the New Zealand heavy-weight. In addition to this fight McAuliffe will give an exhibition of ball punching, battle axe, and club swinging, in the exposition of which he has a big reputation. Morgan, a blue jacket, will also engage in a boxing contest, so that a good show is expected.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 14.

Saturday.—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in Orissa and on the North Madras coast; and the depression in Chota-Nagpur has extended southwards and now lies over Chota Nagpur and the north east of the Peninsula. It has given light showers in Bengal, Assam, and Chota Nagpur, and showers will probably continue in north east India. During the day a thunderstorm has given 2 1-2 inches rain at Cochin. The barometer continues falling in Persia, and light showers have been received at Bushire and Ispahan. The disturbance is apparently, however, only a feeble one. The mean temperature of the past day was considerably to largely above normal in Behar, Chota Nagpur, and the greater part of Bengal, and in moderate to large defect in Gujarat, Rajputana, the west Satpura, and the Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 14TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk rise at Jhansi, Sangor and Sholapur pressure changes have been small and somewhat irregular. Gradients are slight.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is 5° in excess of normal at Negapatam, and the minimum 5° to 7° in Mysore and at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madras, Cuddapah and Mangalore. The maximum varied from 71° at Sirsa to 98° at Cuddapah, and the minimum from 42° at Jacobabad to 78° at Mangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Coimbatore, Masulipatam, Cochin and Malegaon. Humidity has increased considerably at Negapatam, Cochin and Karachi.

Rain.—Heavy rain has fallen at Cochin (2·63') and a few drops at Colombo.

Weather continues fine, though skies may remain cloudy in the south.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th February, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ..... inches	29·994
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	73·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... degrees	68·4
Dew Point ..... degrees	66·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·789
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	80·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ..... degrees	67·4
General Directions of wind	NNW, N, NE, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours ..... miles	229
"From midnight to midnight."	

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

PARIS, January 25 ("Times").—The speech delivered by M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, in the Chamber on Friday last, defending the position held by himself and a section of his party on the Triple and Dual Alliances and the question of disarmament, has aroused widespread attention in political circles and the Press. While both his friends and opponents are unanimous in regarding it as a brilliant effort of one of the first of living French orators, impartial diplomatic opinion is not disposed to accord it high rank as a political enunciation, and still less as an authoritative statement of international importance. This view is further justified by the practically unanimous protest against the attitude recommended by him towards Germany, which is raised by politicians and journals representing nearly all shades of opinion in this country.

It is evident that his faith in the purely defensive character of the Triple Alliance and his assumption that Germany has not been guided by an aggressive policy against France during the past 30 years are not shared by the majority of his countrymen. Nor can there be any doubt as to which side in this controversy has the support of well-informed and impartial foreign opinion. Indeed, it may be safely asserted that nowhere are practical politicians conversant with foreign affairs prepared to give such a certificate of general benevolence to the foreign policy of Germany towards her neighbours, not excepting France. . . .

The correspondent continues:—The circumstance that the absorbing tendencies of the German Empire have been satisfied so far as the European territory of France is concerned does not by any means prove that the Republic has not vital interests to defend even on her own eastern frontier, where militant Pan-Germanism only awaits a favourable opportunity to seize the mouths of the Rhine and to fasten its grasp upon certain minor States whose territorial integrity and independence are essential to the interests of France and the peace and security of Europe. Moreover, the history of Colonial expansion shows that distant colonies may be acquired, not only as a consequence of European victories, but of moves on the diplomatic chess board based upon the comparative strength and readiness of the armed forces of States.

German colonial ambition, together with the circumstance that the most valuable trans-oceanic possessions had been divided before the new empire had come into the field as a competitor, has long been a source of concern, not only in Europe, but also in the Western Hemisphere. It is pretty certain that Germany would not persist in running the risk of a collision with the United States in South America and with Russia in Asia Minor if the weakness and unpreparedness of one of the earlier colonising States offered a more favourable outlet for her trade and her surplus population. The Americans have not failed to draw the moral of Prince Bismarck's inquiry, during an old difference between Germany and Spain, whether the United States would object to the acquisition of Cuba by the German Empire; a fact which was mentioned in the Vienna correspondence of the "Times" some months ago. Nor are American statesmen blind to the possible dangers to their own country and to the peace of the world involved in the incessant efforts of Germany to tighten her hold upon Holland as much with the object of securing control of the Dutch colonies as of the mouths of the Rhine.

All these considerations which are constantly present to the minds of European and American diplomatists, have an important and urgent lesson for France quite apart from any revindication of her rights to the annexed provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. It is, however, only natural that the latter question, which is indissolubly bound up with the still greater problem of national defence, should occupy the first place in the thoughts of the French Press and of public opinion.

The "Times" correspondent writes from Berlin (January 25):—The German Press makes a great deal of the speech of M. Jaures, in which the Vice-President of the French Chamber recognises the salutary influence of the Triple Alliance in preserving the European peace. The speech is taken in connection with Count von Bulow's compliments to France the other day which appear to have been supplemented by conversations between the Emperor and M. Coquelin, of whose performances at the Berlin Theatre Royal his Majesty has been an admiring spectator. It appears to be believed that the French people, though more chary of paying compliments than they used to be, are extremely susceptible to the influence of such flattering marks of attention. It is interesting to find a German Chancellor duly entering in his ledger of international "imponderabilia" the favourable utterances of two French Socialists of the magnitude of M. Millerand and M. Jaures. Quite recently Herr Bebel and Herr Singer were invariably attacked if they used complimentary language with reference to foreign countries, and especially if they praised France.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Paris, January 25 ("Times").—The question of an alliance between France and Spain has been temporarily shelved by the declarations of the Spanish Prime Minister and of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, but the same journalist who elicited from these statesmen the timely utterances which so summarily put an end to the rumours in the French Press has now obtained from one of the most eminent and widely respected personages of contemporary Spain, the Republican leader, Senor Nicolas Salmeron, a statement which has its value and interest for the interpretation of the attitude of the present Conservative Government.

THE POWERS AND MACEDONIA.

The "Times" correspondent writing from Vienna (January 25) says:—"The Neue Freie Presse," in a manifestly authoritative statement, confirms the information given in my message of Friday as to the indefinite state of the negotiations between the powers in regard to Macedonia. It adds that Italy has been kept constantly informed of the exchange of views between Vienna and St. Petersburg, and expresses the belief that a good understanding will be attained between Austria-Hungary and Italy. In regard to Germany the "Neue Freie Presse" declares that the reserve usually manifested in Berlin for well-known reasons towards Balkan questions has been maintained in the present instance, but it concludes somewhat diffidently that Germany will doubtless make common cause with the other Powers in pursuing the

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed by the Treasury to inquire into the constitution, duties, and administration of the Heralds' College, the Courts of Lyon and Ulster Kings at Arms, and the Chanceries of the several Orders of Knighthood.

A disastrous fire broke out early on the 27th in an annexe of Colney Hatch Asylum, consisting of a range of wooden one-storey buildings with corrugated iron roofs. The flames, fanned by a high wind, spread rapidly from block to block, and in little more than an hour the annexe was destroyed, 52 women losing their lives.—Serious damage has been done by fires at Plymouth, Glasgow, and Armagh.

Ecclesiastical.—The Chapter of Canterbury on the 27th unanimously elected Dr. Davidson to the Archbishopric.—A fund is being raised for a memorial to the late Primate in Canterbury Cathedral.—We report an interesting address by the Bishop of Stepney on Clericalism in England.

Education.—A deputation from the London School Board waited on Lord Londonderry in reference to the Education Bill for London on the 27th.

Ireland.—Mr. T. Harrington, M. P., has been re-elected Lord Mayor of Dublin.—Lord Londonderry presided last week at the meeting of an agricultural association at Belfast.—Mr. Davitt, in another letter on the report of the land conference, insists that the terms offered to the tenants are inadequate. Mr. Redmond, M. P., says he is convinced that most men will see in the report the first real hope of a speedy settlement of a question lying at the root of Irish poverty and unhappiness.

Labour.—A settlement of the crisis in the South Wales coal trade was practilly arranged on the 24th.

Law.—The appeal of the Yorkshire Miners' Association from the judgment granting an injunction against the giving of strike pay at the Denaby Colliery has been dismissed.—"Colonel" Lynch was found guilty of high treason on the 23rd and sentenced to death. The sentence has been commuted to penal servitude for life.—The Peasenhall murder trial at Ipswich ended on Saturday, as on the former occasion, in a disagreement of the jury.

London.—A deputation from the Mansionhouse Committee on the Port of London waited on Mr. Gerald Balfour on the 27th.

Military.—Courts-martial have been held on Lieuts. A. W. Noon and F. J. Head, Imperial Yeomanry, charged with embezzlement and fraudulent statements respectively.—We publish further articles on "The Problem of the Army."

Municipal Trading.—Lord Alverstone, presiding on the 28th at a meeting of the Society of Arts, favoured an inquiry into this subject by Royal Commission.

Sir Henry Irving presided on the 29th at the annual meeting of the Actors' Benevolent Fund.

Speeches.—Mr. Gerald Balfour spoke on the 23rd at the dinner of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, and Sir H. Fowler on the 27th at Bishop Auckland. Mr. J. B. Robinson, presiding at a meeting of the Robinson South African Banking Company, urged the desirability of giving the new Colonies representative government as soon as possible, and questioned the wisdom of some of Mr. Chamberlain's utterances. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was entertained at dinner in the Crystal Palace on the 28th, and said he hoped to do something—though not as much as some people appeared to anticipate—to reduce taxation. Mr. Gerald Balfour spoke that night at Newport and Mr. Asquith at Hull.

The Earl of Kinnoull was married the 24th on to miss F. M. Darell.

The King and Queen were present on the 29th at the christening of the Prince of Wales's infant son at Windsor Castle. The infant prince was named George Edward Alexander Edmund.

The Metric System was last week the subject of a discussion at a meeting of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, when Mr. A Siemens opened in favour of the system and Sir F. Bramwell against it.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The water supply for the goldfields in Western Australia was inaugurated on the 24th.—Admiral Sir F. Bedford, the new Governor of Western Australia, was entertained on Wednesday at a luncheon given in London by Mr. John Waddington.

Canada.—A treaty for a mixed commission, consisting of three representatives of each side, to determine the Alaska boundary was signed on Saturday in Washington. The Russo-British treaty of 1825, fixing the boundary, will go to the arbitrators without any reservations.

Nigeria.—The Lagos battalion of the West African Frontier Force started on the 26th to co-operate in the Kano expedition.

Somaliland.—Col. Cobbe's reconnaissance has reached Eomarah Wells and constructed defences there.—A Parliamentary paper just issued contains Col. Swayne's report on the severe fighting last October.

South Africa.—Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, with Lord Milner and Sir A. Lawley, left Johannesburg on the 22nd, and arrived at Potchefstroom, where they visited General Andries Cronje's farm and received an enthusiastic welcome from the Boers. On the 24th the party reached Vereniging, and again had a cordial reception from General Delarey and other Boers. Litchenburg was reached on the 25th. Here, also, General Delarey strongly advocated loyal co-operation with the new Government. Mr. Chamberlain arrived at Mafeking on the 27th, having been met on the frontier by the Governor and Premier of Cape Colony.—Dr. Jameson and Mr. Rudyard Kipling spoke, on the 25th, at a meeting in Cape Town at which a branch of the Progressive Association was formed.—Permission has now been granted to Mr. Wolmarans and Mr. Fischer, Boer delegates in Europe, to return to South Africa.—Reports are issued on the Transvaal Gold Law, and on the Holfrantz affair between Boers and Zulus.

St. Vincent.—An eruption of the Soufriere occured on the 22nd.

THE UNITED STATES.

Accidents.—About 40 lives have been lost by three railway collisions and a boiler explosion.

The Panama Canal Treaty with Colombia has been signed. Colombia is to receive dols. 10,000,000 in cash and an annuity of dols. 50,000.

FOREIGN.

Abyssinia.—The "Temps" publishes a telegram that the Emperor Menelek has postponed his visit to Jibuty—A Blue Nile exploration party has been organized.

China.—The British, American, and French Legations have objected to the appointment of Yu Lien-san as Governor of Shan-si on account of his complicity in the murder of missionaries.—Our Shanghai Correspondent says that the native Press comments strongly on the unchecked demoralization of the central Government and the corruption permeating every branch of the public service.—Our Hong-kong Correspondent says that a widespread organization threatens a serious revolution in the southern provinces and projects the establishment of a seperate government.

France.—M. Jaures presided, on the 25th, in his capacity as Vice-President, at the sitting of the Chamber.—M. Manjan's report on the Army Estimates is strongly in favour of the two years' service system.—A Polish student who killed a compatriot in a duel has been tried and acquitted.

Germany.—In the Reichstag, on the 22nd, replying to Herr Bebel, Count von Bulow denied that the object of the strengthening of the fleet was aggressive. He vindicated the action of the Government in Venezuela.—The President of the Reichstag has resigned on the ground of the unfavourable criticism of his ruling in forbidding discussion of the Emperor's speeches.—The hearing of the divorce suit against the Crown Princess of Saxony was begun at Dresden on the 28th.

Martinique.—Our St. Thomas Correspondent reports another outburst from Mont Pelee. A cone 900ft. high was blown off the mountain; but there was no loss of life.

Morocco.—The rebels and the Sultan's troops are reported to have had skirmishes near Fez, the rebels having the advantage. The Sultan's uncle, who has arrived in Tangier, reports the situation at Fez as serious.—The Moorish Government has accepted a loan of 5 1-2 millions of francs from a French bank.

Russia.—The authorities have a plan for equipping the whole length of the navigable Amur with a flotilla of gunboats.

Sweden and Norway.—The King, owing to failing health, has withdrawn for some time from affairs of State.

Turkey.—The Grand Vizier has instructed the Treasury to cease all payments.

Venezuela.—The guarantee offered by Venezuela for the payment of British, German, and Italian claims has been accepted in principal, and negotiations are being pushed forward with a view to the early raising of the blockade.—On the 21st and 22nd three German warships shelled and severely injured the fort of San Carlos. The village of San Carlos was set on fire and many of the inhabitants were killed. The bombardment is described in Berlin as a defensive measure against an attack by the fort; but it has aroused strong feeling in the United States.—It is reported that the revolutionists have defeated Castro's troops in an important battle 40 miles from Puerto Cabello.

Obituary.—Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare; Admi. Saumarez; Dr. H. J. A. M. Schaepman; Mr. J. I. Minchin; the Prince of Arcot; Maj.-Gen. T. C. Bell; Col. W. G. Cubit, V. C.; Comder. F. Morris; Maj.-Gen. C. J. B. Riddell; Maj.-Gen. F. H. Smith; Maj.-Gen. W. H. Wardell; Mme. Augusta Holmes and Mr. Robert Planquette, the composers.

Shipping.—A serious collision occured in the Channel late on the 25th between the steamship British Prince and the iron four-masted ship Waterloo,—"Times."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Jan. 30.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major C Archer, B
Mr A R Lilley, B
Mr H A F Currie, B
Major J Shakespear, I A
Capt J C C Perkins, Military Accounts Dept
Capt W B Powell, 8th Goorkha Rifles
Capt F Bigg-Wither, I A

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col T C Pears, B, 5 weeks' furl
Mr P C Lyon, B Cov, furl to March 28, 1903
Mr C F White, B, 6 mo furl
Mr W R Field, B, 3 mo extraordinary leave (cancels return)
Mr R J Bailey, B, 9 mo furl
Mr C B Drake-Brockman, B, special leave commuted to furl on M C and extended 6 mo
Mr H M Cox, B, 4 mo M C
Mr G Hainsworth, B, 6 days' extraordinary leave
Mr G S C Cole, B, 3 mo furl
Capt A K Armstrong, 2nd M Lancers, 1 mo
Mr H O D Harding, M Cov 1 day's extraordinary leave
Mr F J Richards, M Cov, special leave commuted to furl on M C and extended 2 mo
Mr B Myers, M, 4 days' extraordinary leave
Lieut H P M Lord, 23rd Bo I, 3 mo M C
Mr E Giles, C I E, Bo, furl to April 30, 1903
Lieut Sir G D S Dunbar, Bart, 31st P I, 4 mo M C
Lieut J D Stirling, 4th P I, 4 mo M C
Lieut-Col T Quinn, 35th Sikhs 6 mo M C
Capt H W Berthon, I A, 4 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major E C Hare, IMS, B
Major P J Melvill, B
Major N C Taylor, 14th B Lancers
Capt R Heard, IMS, S
Capt F V Smith 4th B Lancers
Lieut B H Ryves, 14th B I
Mr H M R Hopkins, B Cov
Mr H E Bartlett, B
Mr G C Maconochy, B
Capt H Costley, 5th M I
Lieut G A Hawkes, 1st M Pioneers
Mr H O D Harding, M Cov
Lieut-Col H Godfrey, 9th Bo I
Major E B Lang, 5th Bo Cov
Lieut F F Hunter, 1st Bo Lancers
Lieut H Tatum, 9th Bo I
Major D E Mocatt, 39th Garhwal Rifles
Major F J Fowler, D S O, 5th Beloochis
Major M T Thomson, 2-4 Goorkha Rifles
Capt R G Begley, 3rd Brahmin Inf
Capt C Manley
Capt J A Black, IMS
Lieut W G K Gough, 15th Sikhs
Lieut C J Clarke, R E
Lieut H N Young Supply and Transport Corps
Lieut W C W Hawkes, 29th Belooch Inf
Nursing Sister (Miss) E S Kelly, IANS

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following are the results of the races sailed on Saturday:—

YACHTS HANDICAP (CLASS A) RACE—Sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Names of boats.	Time Allces. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Sapphire	3 33	Capt R S Muter, and Mr R H H Hopkins	5 2 51	1 44 18
Turquoise	3 33	Mr C A R Crommelin	5 3 9	1 44 36
Forella	Scr	Mr C T R Scovell	5 0 39	1 45 39

Time-limit—6-15 p.m.
Course No. 1=8·3 miles. Wind W N-W. Strength light.
1st prize won by Sappaire.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE—Sailed at 2-45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Timouse	Major Pollard	4 29 25	1 44 25
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	4 32 9	1 47 9
Meg	Mr C H Byrne	4 22 46	1 37 46
Lapwing	Mr E C Richards	Did not start.	
Cluths	Capt G Lamb, IMS	4 29 10	1 44 10

Course No. 8=6·3 miles. Wind W N-W. Strength light.
1st prize won by Meg.

YACHTS HANDICAP (CLASS B) RACE—Sailed at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allces. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Isca	Scr	Mr E Faulkner	Did not start.	
Pixie	2 8	Mr E R Smetham	5 12 35	2 10 27
Maanikin	2 8	Officers, B A	Did not finish.	
Trixie	2 50	Mr A M Monteath	5 17 42	2 14 52
Janetta	1 8	Officers, R E	5 20 42	2 29 34

Time-limit—6-15 p.m.
Course No. 14=8·5 miles. Wind W-N W. Strength light.
1st prize won by Pixie.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 16.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

For Consent Decree.

1241-02—Dikshit and D—Dhclaji Hakimchand and another vs Bai Manibai widow and another—M R Vakil.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

350-02—Jamshedjee and R—Damoder Ramchander Bapat vs Bai Jankibai widow—K B Mehta.—Part heard.
287-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—N C Macleod vs Hajee Sidick Hajee Hassum—Jamsetjee and H.
415-95—Payne G S and M—Jacob Hajee Ebrahim Cohan and others vs The Tokio Marine Ins Co Ld—Smitham B and N. Not to be called on till 10th instant.
714-00—Muljee R and V—Dwarkadas Haridas and others vs Kashibai widow and others—Inkrishna V N K.
397-02—Smitham B and N—Ramchunder Waman and other vs Wasudeo Waman and vs Manhookhtas J and N (For Postponement).
398-02—Mancockhtal J and H—Parwatibai widow vs Moreswar Rudam and on (Iopenson).
101-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Abdoola Ismail vs Lukmida Nathudas and others Bhaisanker R and G.
862-01—Mulla and M Walji Mathooradas Eduljee Comers and others Pestonji Rauh K.
398-02—Edgelow G and W—Yusuf Abdulla Dharamsey vs Rowmoobhoy Aliana and others—Thakurdas and Co
412-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Abdun Rahim Hajee Hamid vs Moosa Haji Joomas Narani and others.
417-02—Soratjee and J—Chaturbhuj Khimjee vs Levidas Morarjee and another—Daphtary and F and R N Motanhoy.
420-02—Payne G S and M—The Badische Aniline and Soda Fabrik vs Cursondas Mowjee—Pestonjee R and K.
424-02—Tyabji D and Co—Rajibai widow vs Meghji Lukhmidas—Edgelow G and W.
431-02—Smitham B and N—Greaves Cotton and Co vs Dorabsha Rustamji Shroff—Ardeshir H Dalal Co.
98-00—Crawford B and Co—Hassumboy Visram and others vs Koraji Jivraj and another—Mancockhal D and J.

Before the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Cause.

57-01—Crawford B and Co—Sooltanali Alibhoy vs Cowasji Dunshboy Dhunbhoora and others—Wadia and G.
809-01—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs N C Macleod and others—Jehangir and S. R Bagwaji H Hiralal, D and P. G S and M, M H M and M M Cama.
89-02—Tayabji and Co—Fatmabai widow vs Salley M Jaffer T Topan and others—Little and Co, Thakordas and Co and D D Romer.
265-02—Payne G S and M—Rowchand Sookaji and another vs Nema Hukma and others—Unwalla and P.
376-02—Thakordas and Co—Roostam Khurshedji Cama and others vs Dayal Gopal and another—Wadia and G (for postponement).
451-02—Payne G S and M—Lalashanker Nemji and another vs J Swanlal Damji and others—Mulla and M (for postponement).
461-02—Captain and V—Moulvi Abdool Cadir vs Jitayker Haji Mahomed Ebranim Jitayker and other—Crawford B and Co, Moolji B and B and Edgelow G and W (for postponement).
492-02—In person—Nathu Toolsidas vs Rohimtoola Haji—Bicknell M and M.
505-02—Smitham B and N—Dharamsi Jivraj vs Narotam Gokuldas—Craigie L and O.
507-02—Payne G S and N—Badish Aniline Soda Fabrick vs Cama Ramji—Dikshit and D.
523-02—Mooljee B and B—Luxmidas Waghji and another vs Shamji Liladhar and others—Bhaishanker K and G.
514-02—Jamshedji and R—Matoobhoy Pannachand and another vs Ranchordas Vandravandas—Edgelow G and W.
408-02—M R Unotia—Sama Lukhmanjee and Co vs Runchordas Vandravandas—Edgelow G and W.
569-19109-02—Matoobhoy J and Madan—Hiralal Kanyalal and others vs Govind Narayen—Payne G S and M.
21-02—Tayaji D and Co—Morarji Mohanjee vs Dhurmsey Shunkerji and others—Little and Co.
425-02—Thakordas and Co—Hunseraj Purmanand vs Jaffer Rummell—Little and Co.
324-03—Bhaishanker K and G—Kikabhai Samsedin vs Kamroodin Goolamaily and others—Payne G S M, M J and M

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For dismissal under Rule 105.

738-02—In person—Balkrishna Wasudeo and others vs Dwarkabai widow and another.
747-02—Edgelow G and W—Rammia Yenkeya Yiawaroo vs Luxman Wankoji and another.
749-02—Khanderao and S—Samaal Jnarain and others vs Azoodhiaprasad Narandas and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

576-01—Wadia and G—Chabildas Lalloobhoy vs Dayal Mawjee and others—Kanga and P Tayabjee D and Co—Part heard.

For further directions on the Commissioner's Report.

673-00—Captain and V—Moolla Mahomed Panker and an other vs Khatijabibi widow—Captain and V Md and Mirza F G S and M and F P Pavri.

For hearing exceptions on Commissioner's Special Report.

39-00—Nana and H—Omar Hassan Vali Mahomed and others—Crawford B and Co.

Testamentry Suit.

30-01—Edgelow G and W—Fakirchand Premchand vs Manockbai widow—Tyabjee D and Co.

Long Causes.

88-02—Payne G Sq M Abdoola Yoodab Abbu 2 ors us Bey Mahomed Hajee Ahmed Rehmam Little and Co.
794-01—Tayabjee D and Co Waghjee Baber and anoth er vs Rai Luxmibai widow and anothers Mujee I B P G and Co.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

List of Lieutenants, Indian Medical Service, who have passed out of Netley, arranged in order of merit as they will be gazetted:—

1 Murray, J H
2 Mackie, F P
3 Pridham, A T
4 O'Leary, J
5 Christophers, S R
6 Emslie-Smith, H
7 Dutton, H R
8 Nesfield, V B
9 Brown, H M
10 Vieyra, F P
11 Pilkington, A F
12 Easton, P G
13 Jeudwine, W W
14 Young, F O M
15 Jolly, G A
16 Brown, H C
17 Lauddie, A K
18 Dallinson, W J
19 Dunn, C L
20 Melhuish, H M H
21 Kiddle, H H
22 Talbot, R F C
23 Saigol, R D
24 Bulkeil, O E
25 Lunham, J L
26 Rogers, F C
27 Ket, M B
28 Humphreys, G F
29 Hingston, C A F

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

"A MOMENT OF TIME."

LITTLE things have had their part in the making and breaking of kingdoms since kings first sat on thrones, but one does not recall any precedent for the remarkable action of the Spanish Government against the shipbuilders on the Clyde whose delay in the building of ships is said to have caused a war. Some men have lost titles, many men have lost fortunes by being born just a little too late, and historians will never be quite sure whether the House of Hanover does not owe its possession of the throne of England to the speed with which a horseman came up to London from the country one dark night in 1714. Only the other day, too, a frightful railway accident in Canada might have been averted if, as the Irishman would say, it had occurred five minutes earlier, when there would have been somebody in a signal box to hear a warning bell ring. But the argument that Spain lost Cuba and the Philippines because the Clyde shipbuilders were behind is, so far as one knows, unique in the annals of kingdoms and war.

ON THE EVE OF A WAR.

The secret story of the Spanish-American war is leading out page by page, and nothing could be more dramatic or more intensely interesting. Both nations, it would seem, were waiting for their powder; neither was quite ready to strike when the iron was read-hot. Only by keeping Spain waiting by little diplomacies could America get its sealed train across the continent, transfer its cargo to a steamer, and ship it to Hong Kong in time to be of use; only by keeping America waiting could Spain hope for the battleships which never came. America's waiting game succeeded, Spain's failed, and gave her enemy the advantage; but it is easy to imagine how different things might have been if each had known what the other knew. For Spain at any rate it is a bitter might-have-been.

STATESMEN AND THEIR WARS.

All our wars, said Mr. Bright, have been condemned within ten years of their close, and the war with Spain seems to have been very near not happening at all. Mr. Bright, in expressing the opinion just quoted, told a remarkable story of Lord Aberdeen condemning the war for which, as Prime Minister of England, he was responsible. Lord Aberdeen, said Mr. Bright, "told me over and over again that there was no ground whatever for that war. He said Russia had been precipitate on some occasions, but as to the war there was no justification for it. That was the Prime Minister whose Government went into that war and forced on that war." Mr. Bright added that Lord Aberdeen had told him that the only man who backed him up in the Cabinet was Sir James Molesworth, and that Sir James Graham was also strongly against the war.

DIPLOMACY IN THE OLD DAYS.

With the shrinkage of the world a moment of time has become often of the gravest importance, and it is strange, in reading of the case against the Scottish shipbuilders, to remember the time when wars did not come about so quickly as now. The old diplomacy had much in it perhaps that was good, but there were some drawbacks to a system of communication which entailed delays of many weeks and months. An example of the difficulty comes to mind from the fifties when, in a speech in the Don Pacifico debate, Sir Robert Peel called attention to the delay in the negotiations with Greece.

TEN DAYS FROM AN AMBASSADOR.

A prospect had arisen, it was stated, of settling the Don Pacifico dispute in London, and a proposal to this effect had been made on April 9. Yet, in a matter of such grave importance, and indeed of urgency, the Foreign Secretary of England declared that he had no means of communicating with the Ambassador abroad until the 19th—a period of ten days! "The moment there appeared a prospect of effecting an amicable arrangement in London, said Sir Robert Peel in Parliament, you ought not to have considered expense, but having a vessel at your command you ought instantly to have sent to Greece."

M. P.'S WHO NEVER SIT.

Had the sentence of the Court been carried out, Mr. Arthur Lynch would have been the fourth member of the House of Commons in twenty years who died without taking his seat. In 1880 Mr. J. S. Wright was elected M. P. for Nottingham, but he never took his seat in the House, owing to an illness which ended fatally, and five years latter another death of a newly-elected M. P. occurred, Sir George Harrison dying before the meeting of the Parliament to which he had been elected for South Edinburgh. More recent still is the case of Sir Henry Naylor-Leyland, who was elected for Southport, but died before he could attend any of the sittings of the House.

M. P.'S AND TREASON.

Members of Parliament have not often been convicted of treason. The most modern precedents for the case of Colonel Lynch come from Ireland, but in these cases the elections were never recognised, and the candidates were elected whilst in prison. O'Donovan Rossa, when undergoing a sentence of penal servitude for treason, was elected to Parliament for Tipperary, and in 1875 John Mitchel, then undergoing a sentence for a similar offence, was elected for the same constituency. Both elections were set aside by resolution of the House, and in the second case Tipperary replied to Parliament by sending Mr. Mitchel back again. The second election, however, was declared void by the election judges, and Tipperary at last elected an acceptable candidate. The last man convicted of high treason whilst M. P. was r. William Smith O'Brien, so convicted when he was member for Limerick in 848. It will be remembered, too, that Major McBride, a commander in the Transvaal army, was nominated for South Mayo during the war.

THE INDISCREET MEMBER FROM WILTSHIRE.

In the old days, when the House of Commons was perhaps more careful of its dignity than now, members were pilloried as if they had been the merest ordinary offenders. A quaint record of Shakespeare's time tells us that there was in a Parliament of that day "one very indiscrete and unmete man" returned for Wiltshire who, led by evil counsels, "or els carved by excesse of drink, spreade abroade lewde and sedicious rumours against the Queenes Majesties person." The indiscreet member was found, too, to have corrupted his borough, and the town was fined "twentie pounds," while he, for the spreading of his "sedicious rumours," was "by order of the Queenes Majesties most honourable Council, set on a pillory in Chepesyde in London."

POET AND PILLORIED M.P.

There have been expulsions from Parliament in our own time, but such drastic punishments as the pillory belong to a distant past. An Irish peer Lord Barrington, was driven from the House of Lords in 1723 for "promoting, abetting, and carrying on the fraudleat undertaking called the Harburgh Lottery." Seven years later, in 1730, Sir Robert Sutton and two others were expelled for taking part in a fraudulent concern known as the "Charitable Corporation." Pope, in one of his poems, refers to an M.P. Who was pilloried in 1727—"As think as eggs at Ward in pillory" the poet wrote, the reference being to Mr. Ward, M.P., who was prosecuted by the Duchess of Buckingham for forgery, convicted, and expelled from the House.

WHEN PARLIAMENT LOCKED ITS DOORS.

The most wholesale expulsions from Parliament were at the time of the South Sea Bubble, when many leading members of the House of Commons were expelled for being associated with the fraud. Even the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to go—he was said to have made a quarter of a million, contrary to his oath, by his connection with the company. Without a division, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was expelled, sent to the Tower, and ordered to refund his ill-gotten gains. A wealthy banker of the day, Sir George Caswell, suffered the same fate; and Sir Theodore Janssen, Bart., and Mr. Sawbridge, were called to the Bar of the House as directors of the company and soundly dealt with by their fellow members. The doors of the Commons were locked and the key laid on the table, while General Ross declared to the House that "they had already discovered a train of the deepest villainy and fraud that hell ever contrived to ruin a nation" Both members were expelled.

AN EFFECTIVE BREAKDOWN.

Mr. Lynch had the advantage of eloquant counsel—a privilege which traitors have not always enjoyed. It was in supporting a proposal giving counsel to prisoners charged with treason that Lord Shaftesbury, author of the "Characteristics", broke down in the House of Commons. He had barely got upon his feet before the sight of the crowded House overcame him and he found himself unable to proceed. But his quick wit saved him and made his breakdown more effective, perhaps, than the most eloquent speech would "been." If I, sir, have said Lord Shaftesbury, "who rise only to give my opinion on the bill now depending, am so confounded that I am unable to express the least of what I proposed to say, what must the condition of that man be who, without any assistance, is pleading for his life, and under apprehensions of being deprived of it?

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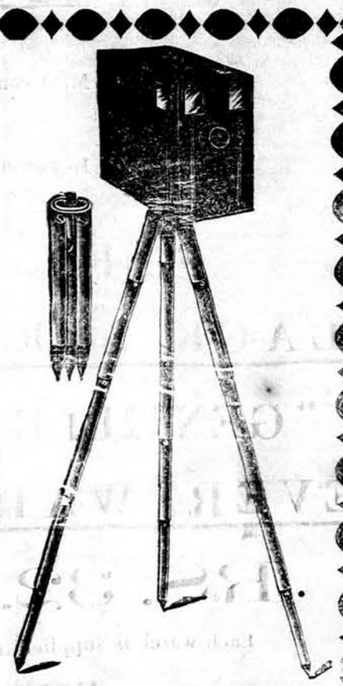

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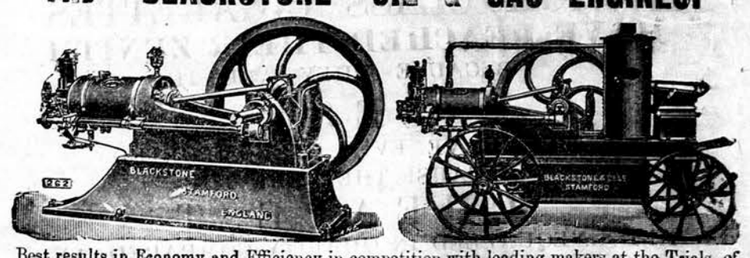

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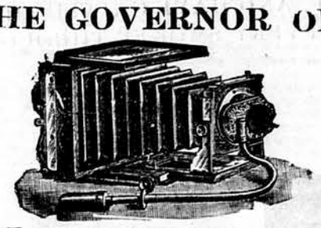

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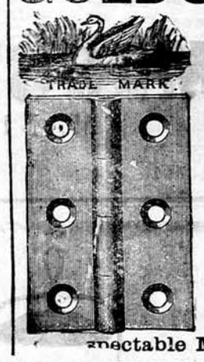

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THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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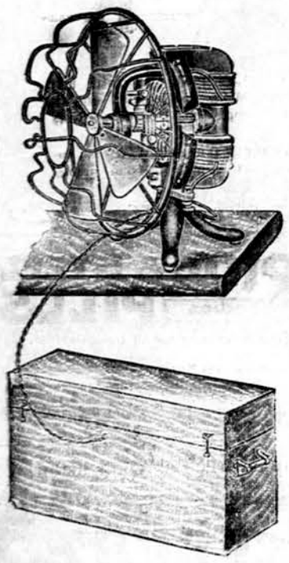

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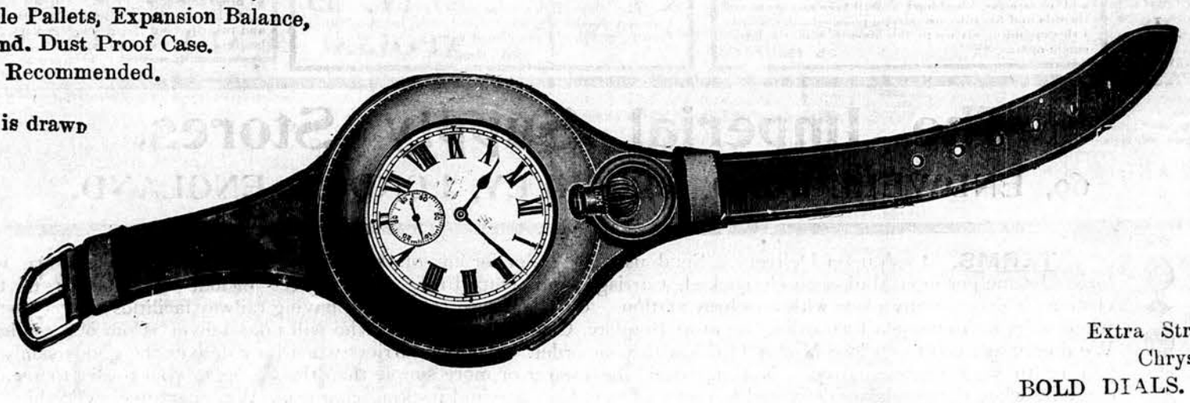

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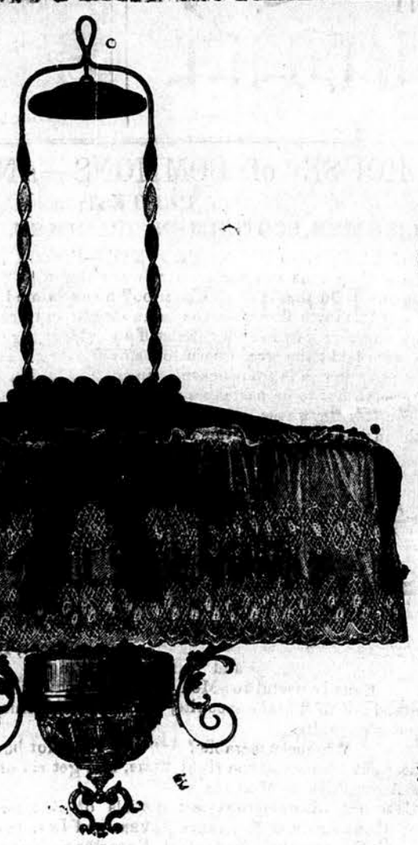

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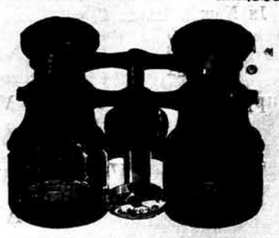

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